ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,660—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Departures for Europe

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th Sept.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	R. H. Gordon	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th „
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,984	F. N. Tillard	11th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th „
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	—	4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	—	4,124	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 185.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6600	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Meco[illegible]	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 185.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 890. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHAM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "MUKE MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 8 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 5th September, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "SIRSA" 2,610 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application. ...

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKEMARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 16th September.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th September, 1902.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	23th Sept. 1902
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	..	13th Oct. 1902
S. S. KHALIF	1,653	Koppistaedter	27th Oct. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

TREACHER & Co., Ld.

SUPPLY all kinds of GARDEN TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS, SAMUELSON'S CELEBRATED LAWN MOWERS, GARDEN PUMPS AND ENGINES GARDEN TOOLS.

TREACHER & Co. are also Agents for the celebrated Seeds of Messrs. Sutton.

Complete Cotalogues on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA, POONA.

All Prices in the Current Catalogue of Treacher & Co. are REDUCED 10 PER CENT. with the exception of Stores, already revised, Wines, Beers and Medicines.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

WILL OPEN
IN
OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President :— ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE. Cablegrams :— "PLENARILY LONDON." Codes: Bedford McNeil, Morking and Neal.

N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office,

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD CIGAR
SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.
IT SHOULD DRAW
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.
BAHADURS
POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery,
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 13th and 15th instant, those days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th Sept., 1902.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 13th and 15th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY, the 15th September, 1902, the following DOWN and UP LOCAL TRAINS between BOMBAY and KURLA will RESUME running on WEEK DAYS only as before.

DOWN TRAINS.

		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Bombay	Dep.	8-30	8-40	19-20
Kurla	Arr.	9- 5	9-21	20- 0

UP TRAINS.

		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Kurla	Dep.	9-30	9-50	20-35
Bombay	Arr.	10-10	10-30	21-15

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th September, 1902.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th September, 1902, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1902.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th September to 27th September, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1902.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1902, at the rate of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per Share of Rs. 1,000 paid up, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 10th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFG. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 8th September, 1902.

IN THE MATTER OF THE AURUNGABAD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,

IN LIQUIDATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1882.

and

In the matter of the AURUNGABAD SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

C. AKILANDAIYA.................Applicant.

AND

P. J. PADSHAH, Official Liquidator.....Respondent.

UPON reading the Affidavit of C. AKILANDAIYA and upon hearing him in person I do order that the Official Liquidator, the Creditors, and Shareholders of the said Company do appear before me in Chambers on the 25th day of September, 1902, either in person or by Attorney, or Advocate and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be made for immediately stopping the working of the Mill and for the sale thereof by Public Auction at an early date and for the removal of the said Liquidator and appointment in his place of the Official Assignee or some other English gentleman in order to bring about an early Liquidation of all the affairs of the Company or why such further or other order as the circumstances of the case may require should not be made.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1902.

K. H. STARLING.

C. AKILANDAIYA.
Applicant in person.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

TENDERS are invited for the CONTRACT for the MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF COUNTRY SPIRIT in the area mentioned below of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for THREE YEARS, from the 1st April, 1903, under the Madras Contract Distillery system which is now in force.

2. Full particulars of the conditions under which Tenders may be made and under which the contract will be granted, can be obtained on application to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of EXCISE Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti Camp.

3. No Tenders will be received after noon on the 3rd NOVEMBER, 1902.

4. The contract area is supplied from the Government Distilleries at Ellichpur and Akola, and comprises the Ellichpur district, the Amraoti district, the Akola district and the Malkapur Taluq of the Buldana District.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT which has come into force from 1st September, 1902.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

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THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

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BANKS.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
3 „ „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.
BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED:
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,300.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.
3rd September 1902.

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Manager
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CAPITAL
Subscribed...........................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

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19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GLAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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CALCUTTA
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HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,
Calcutta,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Colombo,
Penang,
Thaiping,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore,
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok,
Batavia,
Sourabaya,
Manila
Cebu, (Philli-pines),
Hongkong,
Foochow,
Shanghai,
Tientsin,
Hankow,
Yokohama,
Kobe,
New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy.
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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Prospect Lodge, Altamont Road,
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HIGHLY VALUED FOR DURABILITY.

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GAUHATI, ASSAM.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 3-4	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	= — 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65 7-16	= "
Bar Silver in London	23 7-8	= — 1-8
Do. 2 months hence	23 7-8	= — 1-8
Do. New York	51 5-8	= — 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20	= plus 1
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48 1-4	= — 1-4
Exchange on New York	4·86 1-2	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= "
" Short London Bills 2 7-8	"	= "
" Indian Bank Bills 3 1-4	"	= "
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3	"	= "
6 Do. Do. 3 5-8	"	= "
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-8	"	= — 1-8
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2	"	= unchanged

Seeds unchanged.

Metals, &c., unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats, quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 5 2-16. Sold on speculation and for export 400. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·42	4·37	4·34	4·32	4·32
—3	—3	—3	—3	—3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	
4·31	4·30	4·30	4·30	
—3	—4	—3	—3	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	18,000	bales.
Do. last year	8,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	6,000	"
" " Continent	2,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8—1-8	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·27 —13	
Do. do. March	8·19 —11	
Coffee		

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-8—3-16	
Futures month of Dec.	8·14 —9	
Do. March	8·17 —9	
Cotton Total visible supply	1,020,000	
" of which is East Indian	84,000	
" Total stock in London	20,000	
" quantity in sight	1,360,000	

New corp.

Closing tone quiet.

Imports of Treasure—

Gold coin Rs. 75 000 ex s s Egypt from Port Said.

Gold coin Rs. 48,000 ex s s Egypt from Brindisi.

Silver Bullion Rs. 373,163 ex s s Egypt from London.

Silver Bullion Rs. 7,14,867 ex s s Muke Maru from Alexandria via Colombo.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 6th September 1902 :—

Cotton	543	bales.
Wheat	1,924	cwts.
Linseed	1,162	"
Rapeseed	230	"
Gingellyseed	98	"
Poppyseed	696	"
Groundnuts	Nil	"
Castorseed	3,451	"
Rice	9,976	"
Myrabollams	1,393	"
Cottonseed	4,653	"

BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 8.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 29-32d to 1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.		1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do	do		1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do	do		169 1-4
Marks 3 do	do		137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			128 1-2
Shanghai 30 "	"		170 1-2
Japan 30 "	"		151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone unsettled.

Cash	98-10
1st Settlement	98-7

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready Forward	9 14

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready Do. Forward	6	2
Yellow Cawnpore Ready do. Forward	6	10
Yellow Guzerat, Ready do. Forward	7	3

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready Forward	8 9 6

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready Forward	25 0 to 25 12

Gingellyseed.—Tone

15 per cent. Mixed, Dec.-Jan. ... 43 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	Nil.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·39	4·34	4·31	4·30
—3	—3	—3	—2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May
4·29	4·28	4·28	4·27
—3	—3	—2	—3
May-June			
4·27			
—3			

COTTON.—The further fall in the home market has caused an easier feeling locally, and while sellers are keen to do business, buyers generally are holding off and few transactions are reported. Prices of new crops are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 30th August, compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	... Rs.	8,30,307	Decrease
Other Deposits		8,58,713	Increase
Credits Undrawn		2,76,641	Increase
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		2,11,940	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities		88,638	do.
Credits on Securities		1,90,143	do.
Loans do.		4,78,786	do.
Bills discounted & purchased		2,36,749	Increase
Balance with other Banks		1,69,550	Decrease
Cash		5,98,691	Increase
SHARES—			
Manocjee Petits		Rs. 1,725	
Chinas		" 500	
Bank of Bombay		" 1,272 1-2	

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4.

The Manchester Market has been quiet

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-4 ex
3 per cent Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-16
Bar Silver	23 7-8

POONA RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

1 Handicap Hurdle Plate—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses. Distance—1½ Mile over 5 flights.

2. Pony Hurdle Handicap—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for all Arabs, and for all Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—1 Mile over 5 flights.

3. Selling Plate—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Selling race for Horses which have not won race value Rs. 1,800 or over since 31st December 1901. Horses entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 9st 7lbs. 3lbs allowed for each Rs. 100 below that price down to Rs. 500. Allowances—Landing allowance as per clause 9 of General Conditions. Maidens 5 lbs. Ponies 14-2 and under 7 lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

4. Consolation Handicap—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for all Arabs which have run and not won at Poona Extra Meetings 1902. Distance—7 furlongs.

5. The Beginners Handicap—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for all Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July 1901. Distance—6 furlongs.

6. The Little Handicap—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

7. The Service Handicap—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for all Ponies 14-1 and under, the bona fide property of Officers of H. M's. Navy, Army or Indian Civil Service or of members of the following Clubs, viz., Club of W. India, Byculla, Bombay or Yacht Club Distance—½ Mile.

G. Rs.—Professionals who have not won race value Rs. 200 or over allowed, carrying a penalty of 5 lbs if weight is below 10st.

N. B.—Bona fide property means that no condition whatever exists with any person not qualified to enter for the race.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIKANER (RAJPUTANA).

BIRTH.

THE Maharani Saheb of Bikaner, gave birth to a Maharaj Kuvar, at 6 p.m., on Sunday the 7th instant, at Bikaner.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 3-42m. 2-27a. Low water, 9-21m., 9-46a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Hindustan Pressing and Manufacturing Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, annual meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Lecture at the Town Hall by Colonel Mayne, 6 p.m.

CRICKET AT POONA.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Allepo entered the docks on Sunday and the s. s. Mahamma left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Ranee left the docks on Sunday and the s. s. Austria yesterday.

THE MAHIM FEAST.—The annual Mahomedan feast given by the executors of the late Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadur, comes off on the 11th instant, at Mahim Bazaar Road, Mahim.

ARRIVAL.—Prince Oodeysing Mahara, the brother of H. H. the Maharja of Jodpur, arrived in Bombay on Saturday with fifty followers and alighted at the Grant Road Station. He is staying at Falkland Road.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The north wall of a four storeyed house, belonging to the late Narayen Sunderjee and situated in De Souza Street, collapsed on Saturday in consequence of the heavy rains. No one was injured.

CHARITABLE WORK.—Dhunjeebhoy Edaljee Allbless Charitable Dispensary, under the management of the Trustees of the Fund for Erecting Cheap Residences for Poor Parsis, report that the total number of patients treated during the month of August 1902 was 516, of which there were 43 males, 165 females, and 308 children.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chinde, Darasalam, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Sirsa will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-day, correspondence specially superscribed for Port Elizabeth, Durban and East London will also be forwarded.

ANOTHER NOSE-BITING HUSBAND.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. J.W.S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed Jaitha Dharsey, a Khoja, to take his trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to his wife Rahimatbai by biting her nose off in a fit of jealousy. The facts of the case have been reported. The accused admitted the offence.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major Delemaine and officers the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Bandstand under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 45 p.m. to-day—

March	The Gladiator	Sousa
Overture	La Gazza Ladra	Rossine
Valse	Epigramme	Gung'l
Selection	La Mascotte	Andran
Dance	Hungarian	Cooe

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THEFT OF MUNICIPAL LAMPS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barker prosecuted Abdul Rahiman, a noted thief, on three charges of theft of street lamps belonging to the Bombay Municipality. The evidence showed that on the afternoon of the 3rd instant the accused stole two lamps from Victoria Cross Road and the same evening while attempting to dispose of them at Cavel, he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman in plain clothes. The accused subsequently took the police to Victoria Cross Road and pointed out the post from which he had removed the lamps. Further inquiries were made and it was ascertained that the accused had stolen two lamps from the Mazagon District, one on the 3rd July and the other on the 7th August. These lamps were recovered by the police from a Marwadi to whom they had been sold by the accused. The accused against whom there was a record of six previous convictions, including two for two years each, pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate remarked that had it not been for the fact that the thefts committed by the accused were petty, he would have committed him to the sessions. He sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

THEFT BY A GOVERNMENT STAMP VENDOR.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin charged one Duttatrya Balkrishna, a stamp vendor employed in the General Post Office, with the theft of Rs. 605 in currency notes belonging to one Haji Mahomed Currim, a merchant of Persia residing at Modikhana. It appeared that on Friday the 5th instant at about half past 7 o'clock in the morning, complainant had been to the General Post Office to buy some stamps. He bought stamps worth Rs. 10-14 from the stamp vendor and took out a packet consisting of currency notes of the value of Rs. 625. Out of the packet complainant took out a twenty rupees note and gave it to the accused. Accused took Rs. 10-14 and returned the balance. With the balance complainant went to another counter in the office a few paces off from that of the stamp vendor to send a parcel to Persia. There he found that his packet of notes was missing. He went up to the accused and asked him if he had seen his packet but he (accused) denied all knowledge of it. Upon this complainant informed the police who arrested the accused on Sunday. Accused made a statement to the police and took them to the shop of one Shivlal Nehalchand, a broker, at Mambadevi, with whom he had deposited the money for speculation purposes. However, Rs. 600 in two currency notes, one of Rs. 500 and one of Rs. 100, were recovered. Complainant identified the Rs. 500 note by its number. Accused in his defence said that some other man whom he did not know and who had come to him to buy stamps found the packet lying on the ground near his counter. He told him to return the packet to the person to whom it belonged or to give it to him. That person went away and eventually returned at 12 o'clock at noon and gave the notes to him for safe custody and he deposited them with Shivlal.

His Worship remarked : You admit that you received stolen property and yet you do not know the person who gave it to you. I charge you with the theft of Rs. 605 in currency notes and sentence you to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	5	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwads	1	1	26
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	15
Total	6	9	109
Total plague deaths to date	119,985	99,285	
Same date last year	28	43	153

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Captain A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour this morning from Calcutta which port she left on the 28th August. During the voyage she experienced very unsettled weather in the Bay of Bengal, thence moderate monsoon.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

CAVEL DISTRICT.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. Jehanghir B. Petit moved "that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the highly insanitary and deplorable condition of "Cavel District" as also the fact that almost all the existing buildings there are unfit for human habitation without certain improvements. That he be requested to submit a scheme with his opinion thereon for the consideration of the Corporation with a view to make a representation to the City Improvement Trust for its improvement." He said he had visited the Cavel District on several occasions and found it to be most thickly populated, and one of the filthiest and dirtiest districts, with its streets very narrow and ill-ventilated and houses erected on most insanitary principles. He thought it was desirable under the circumstances to ask the Commissioner to make a representation to the Improvement Trust to take up district like Cavel for improvement in preference to other localities.

Mr. Dhondi seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote observed that he had every sympathy with the object of the proposition but he was opposed to a proposition of vague and general character. If the Commissioner was informed by a letter signed by three Justices of the Peace, regarding any insanitary area, he was bound to take notice of it and there was no necessity of a proposition being brought before the Corporation.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola opposed the proposition which he said was a heavy indictment not only against the Municipal Commissioner but also against the Plague Commissioner.

On a division the proposition was lost by ten votes against eleven.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. Sukhia moved :—That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the statements made against the Municipal Store Department by a Mr. Soomar Hasam in his following letter (in original) verified by a Justice of the Peace, and he be requested to inform the Corporation at his early convenience as to the truth or otherwise of the above-mentioned statements made by Mr. Soomar in his said letters."

The letter which was read to the meeting contain certain allegations against the present contractor of stationery.

Dr. Sukhia in support of his motion said the letter which was verified by Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntoke, an ex-member of the Corporation, spoke for itself and he would not say anything further regarding it.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

Dr. Master said the matter should be taken up seriously and if there existed any defalcation in the Store Department, it ought to be investigated.

Mr. MacDonald asked whether Dr. Sukhia with all his zeal for the safeguard of the Municipal interest, had assured himself that the mistakes had not been rectified before they were passed by the accountant.

Mr. Hajee Usuf remarked that the Corporation ought not to take any notice of a letter written to any individual members. The proper course for the informant was to write to the President of the Corporation.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the matter should be investigated as mistakes might have existed.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil said whether the allegation made in the letter were true or false, it was the bounden duty of the Corporation to investigate the matter. If the allegations were false, the Corporation were bound to protect their officers against such calumnies.

Mr. Aitken remarked that if there was any "bona fide" complaint to be made regarding the municipal administration, the right course was to address the Commissioner, who was the head of the executive. It was altogether improper for the Corporation to countenance a statement made by persons who used individual members of this body as their advertising agents.

Mr. K. N. Wadia said nothing would be lost by sending the letter to the Commissioner.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said it was right and proper that abuses in the municipal administration should be brought to the notice of the Corporation and remedied, but at the same time, he thought, whatever those abuses might be, they should be brought before the Corporation in a proper form. With regard to the present instance, it would be a grievous mistake on the part of the Corporation if they listened to complaints made through individual members. They should always put down their feet against such practice.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola said the proper course would have been to address the letter to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Bhaishunker suggested that the letter should be sent to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Kabrajee protested against the Corporation taking any notice of anonymous letters, which were generally written by cowards.

After some further discussion, Dr. Sukhia withdrew his proposition, having heard the matter he would take the necessary steps.

CHOWPATY FISH MARKET.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, a committee was appointed to select, in consultation with the Commissioner, a suitable site for the proposed Chowpaty Fish, Meat and Vegetable Markets, the necessary funds for which have already been sanctioned under Corporation Resolution No. 2277, dated the 11th June 1896.

JERRY BUILDINGS.

Dr. Jehanghir J. Cursetji moved :—That in view of the recent collapse of houses at Grant Road and 5th Kamatipoora Lane and of the persistent rumours as to the unstable nature of several other structures in these and other parts of the city, the Commissioner be requested to report, whether it is possible for him under the powers vested in him by law, to undertake a careful survey of such of the houses erected within the last seven years in certain parts of the city, as have the reputation of being of the class of structure known as "jerry buildings" or such as could, from their general appearance and construction, or from other reliable sources of information, be considered unsafe for residential purposes by the engineering experts especially appointed to carry out the survey. (2) If not, to report what additional powers would be required for the purposes of such survey. (3) To report what would be the probable cost of such an independent survey, confined for the present to the districts of Grant Road (including Tardeo and Sleater Road) and Khetwadi and undertaken by one or two engineering experts not connected with the Municipality.

The proposition was adopted.

WATER MAINS.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak the following resolution was adopted :—That the Commissioner be informed that in view of the facts (1) that the thickness of steel water-pipes varying in sizes from 18 to 48 in. diameter varies from 5-32 to 8-32 in. whereas the thickness of cast-iron water-pipes of the same sizes varies from 3-4 in. to 1 1-8 in. thereby giving to the cast-iron water-pipes an extra margin for corrosion and wastage of at least 1-2 to 3-4 in. ; (2) that steel corrodes more than cast-iron under similar circumstances ; (3) that iron—whether steel or cast-iron—corrodes more when under ground or covered with earth than when overground and exposed (4) that according to the opinion expressed by the Health Officer and the Divisional Health Officer No. 1 Division, in the reports underlying Standing Committee Resolution No. 2081 dated the 2nd July 1902, water for drinking purposes gets deteriorated in quality due to "high temperature of the water in the main produced by the exposure of the main to the sun's rays" (which has been the case during the greater part of the year), setting up and favouring decomposition of the organic matter producing decomposition products which act upon the exposed iron of the main ; and (5) that bursts have occurred in consequence of corrosion of the surface of the pipes, the Corporation are of opinion that the question of the use of steel water-pipes in place of cast-iron ones be reconsidered before action is finally taken thereon.

2. That the Commissioner's attention be drawn to para. 11 of his report No. 11413, dated the 2nd August 1900, and para. 9 of the Report of the Committee of the Corporation on questions relating to the water supply of Bombay, and he be requested to submit as early as possible, proposals for again referring the matter to a competent expert.

HOSPITALS AND CONSULTING ROOMS.

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation if it was a fact that the rooms of the Sir J. J. and other hospitals and charitable dispensaries were used as consulting rooms by the professors, and if they were, could not full assessment for the premises be charged.

Mr. Macdonald remarked that the member who proposed such a statement as contained in the proposition, ought to be in a position to state that there was such a case.

After some discussions, the proposition was agreed to.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

ADMINISTERING A STUPEFYING DRUG.

Ghaimal Kival was charged before his lordship and a common jury with administering dhatura to a labourer. Mr. Desai, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and at the suggestion of his lordship, Mr. Chunilal Setalvad defended the accused.

The same prisoner was, on Saturday, charged before his lordship and another common jury, with administering a stupefying drug, called mahajam, to another labourer, but was acquitted by the jury.

From the evidence in the present case, it appeared that about a fortnight ago the complainant, Mawa Bochur, a labourer, was going along the Null Bazar Road, when the accused hailed him and asked him if he would carry his load of vegetables. On the complainant consenting, they sat by the road side for some time, when the accused offered him some sweetmeats which he had in his hand. Complainant refused at first to take it, but on the accused representing that he too was a Hindu, complainant took it and was going tie it to the end of his turban, when the accused pressed him to eat it. This the complainant did, and they then went to the Cheera Bazar, where the accused discharged him without paying him anything. Complainant then went to the Null Bazar, and carried a load thence to Girgaum, where, after discharging his load, he became giddy and became unconscious. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he was treated and discharged the following day. Complainant, on regaining consciousness, found that he had lost two annas and six pies, which he had in the pocket of his coat before he was deprived of in consciousness.

At the close of the case, the accused, in answer to the Court, stated that he did not know the complainant and had seen him only in the Mahartavri chowkey.

Mr. Desai, in summing up the evidence, said it was proved that the complainant did meet the accused at the Null Bazar, and ate the sweetmeat offered to him by the accused.

It was also proved that after taking the sweetmeat, complainant became unconscious and was taken to hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from dhatura poisoning. If the jury believed the witnesses for the prosecution, counsel had no doubt they would find the accused guilty.

Mr. Chunilal, in addressing the jury, emphasized the want of motive on the part of the prisoner in the administration of the poison. If the accused intended to administer the poison, he would have doubtless selected for the purpose a less frequented spot than the Null Bazar, where there was every likelihood of his being detected. This might be, the learned counsel said, a case of mistaken identity, for the complainant and accused were entire strangers and saw each other for the first time at Null Bazar ; and considering the discrepancies in the evidence, to which the learned counsel drew attention, coupled with the total absence of motive, he trusted the jury would find the accused not guilty.

His lordship having summed up the case, the jury delivered a unanimous verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

JACKA LACKA and Nathu Lacka were charged with having, on the 17th July last, committed house breaking by night, theft in a building and abetting each other in the commission of the offences. Mr. Aston, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that on the night of the 17th July, the complainant, a cloth merchant named Nursee Samjee, closed his shop on the Bhendy Bazar road, but on opening it again the next morning, found that goods of the value of Rs. 1,100 had been removed from the premises during the night. He also discovered that the premises had been entered by means of a hole that had been made in the rear wall of the premises, with two crowbars which were found in the shop. The complainant reported his loss to the police, and on the 21st ultimo, was taken by the police to the B. B. and C. I. Railway goods depot, where he found them packed in a chest which had been tendered for despatch by rail. Subsequent enquiries showed that before the robbery, the accused were seen near the complainants shop, and that after the theft, they had disposed of the proceeds of the robbery to a third man on the representation that they were goods that had been purchased in an auction sale. The purchaser was the person who tendered the goods for conveyance by rail.

The first accused, in answer to the Court, said he was innocent and earned an honest livelihood.

The second accused admitted that he committed the burglary. He did not know the first accused, but he was assisted in the robbery by a man named Fazal, while another man kept watch at the entrance to the lane.

The first accused said he would call his wife as his witness. She would state that he never went out of the house after 8 o'clock at night.

Rambai, who came into court with an infant in her arms and two others by her side, said the accused was her husband. He never left the house at night.

Mr. Aston, in addressing the jury, submitted that the first accused was found in possession of property recently stolen, and was guilty at least of abetment. He had been in intercourse with the second, and must have known that the goods were stolen goods.

The jury unanimously found the second accused guilty of housebreaking by night, and the first accused guilty of voluntarily assisting in the disposal of stolen property. Both accused admitted previous convictions. They were each sentenced to five years' hard labour.

The Sessions adjourned at 5·45 p. m. to this morning.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE REV. FATHER BOCHUM.

LAST evening a meeting of the friends, admirers, and pupils of the late Rev. Father Bochum, S. J., was held in the premises of St. Xavier's College, with the object of expressing their sense of regret at his death and taking steps to perpetuate his memory. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit was called to the chair.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said : Reverend Fathers and Gentlemen, To begin with, I have to thank you for the honour you have done me by selecting me as your President this afternoon. I am gratified to realize that as an old pupil of the late Reverend Father Bochum, whose memory we are all met here to-day to commemorate, this honour should have fallen to my lot, a fact which appeals to me with mixed feelings of deep gratitude and a strong sense of duty. Gentlemen, I shall now only very briefly review the useful and honourable career of our late Professor. As you all undoubtedly know he was connected with this college, and with the cause of education in this Presidency, for over a quarter of a century. His brilliant abilities, his profound knowledge, his sound experience, and last though not least, his kind, and very tactful and modest manners are all well-known to us. His manifold services in the cause of education, as a Fellow of the University, and as a Senator, cannot be over-estimated. Every one of you who had the honour of either coming under him at College or who had the pleasure of otherwise knowing him, will bear me out when I say that, in the Rev. Father Bochum, the St. Xavier's College in particular and the cause of education in this city in general, have greatly suffered. The former has lost an able and zealous worker ; the latter, a talented an experienced advocate. It is therefore in the fitness of things that so many of his grateful pupils and sympathetic friends should have met here together to do honour to the memory of a good professor and a kind friend—a friend to whom they owe so much, a friend who did his duty without fear and without favour. I only trust, gentlemen, that the memorial that will be raised, will be worthy of the man whose memory it seeks to perpetuate. I shall not detain you any longer ; but now call upon Mr. Sundernath D. Khote to move the first proposition.

It was proposed by Mr. S. D. Khote that this meeting puts on record its deep sense of regret at the death of the late Rev. Father H. Bochum, S. J., in whom the St. Xavier's Institution loses one of its most capable and experienced professors, the Xaverians a staunch and incere guide and friend, and the cause of education a sympathetic worker. This meeting requests the president to forward a copy of this resolution to the Rector and Principal of the College. Mr. Sundernath said those present had come to the meeting at considerable inconvenience to express their regret at the loss of the Rev. Father Bochum, a loss that they deeply felt. As a teacher he was very popular, and it was only right and proper that they should raise a fitting memorial to his memory.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Phillip Godinho, supported by Mr. Charles Lauder and Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, and unanimously carried.

It was proposed by Mr. M. A. Haidari, seconded by Mr. J. E. Modi, supported by Mr. J. B. Petit, and carried unanimously, that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen (named in resolution), with power to add to their number, be formed to invite subscriptions for the purpose of commemorating in a suitable manner the memory of the late Rev. Father Bochum.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

Monday : The cyclonic storm at the head of Bay, has advanced northwards into Lower Bengal. It has given moderate to heavy rain in Lower Bengal ; Berhampore receiving 4 1-2, inches, Saugor Island 3 1-2, Chittagong 2 inches. Light to moderate rain has fallen in other parts of Bengal, Assam and Burma. Showers have fallen in Gangetic plains, east Punjab, East and Central India. Delhi and Umballa have received one inch and Jhansi 2 inches. Moderately heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast showers in South India, Deccan, Central Provinces Calicut. Karwar, and Goa have received three inches. Pachmarhi 2 1-2, Belgaum one inch. The storm, will probably continue advancing in a general northerly direction and give moderate to heavy rain in east and north Bengal and Assam. Showers will probably continue in the Deccan and South India during the next 24 hours.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, Captain C. Rayward which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull, reports having met with fine weather and strong South-west monsoon from 51 ° East to 69 ° East.

WEATHER REPORTS.

(From Messrs. Gaddum and Co.)

BHOWNAGAR, SEPT. 5.

Yesterday, our weather, from morning till half past four o'clock in the evening, had continued fair, with good sunshine. It was a short time changed to very cloudy and heavy showers of rain fell which gauged 50 cents. It continues cloudy at the time of posting this.

BROACH, SEPT 6.

Since the 4th inst., there is a break in the weather for the greater part of the day, and the plants are doing well.

JALGAUM-JAMODE, SEPT. 6.

During the 24 hours ending 8 o'clock yesterday morning no showers of rain fell, although the weather had been slightly cloudy and calm.

There is nothing to report against the satisfactory progress of the standing crops.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

JUBBALPORE.—Sept. 8,

Since 3rd inst. rainfall 3·20 inches.

DELHI.—Sept. 8,

Rainfall 1·13 inches. Good rain has fallen in our district.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton healthy.

Mooltan.—Bright no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Gingelly doing badly in southern districts.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore.—Rain general over district. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Khamgan.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop excellent.

Broach.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains and all crops are doing well, crop prospects are generally good.

Viramgam.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally. Cloudy but on rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Rain general over district. Cotton sowing making good progress Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Barsi.—Seasonable. More rain wanted generally Cotton prospects much improved. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur.-Continues cloudy with slight drizzle Food grains doing well.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle More rain wanted generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cs.	Colaba In.	Cts.
Previously registered	48	33	50	66	50	09	52	44
Monday, 8th Sept	00	55	00	46	00	51	00	14
Total	48	88	51	12	51	43	52	58
Total fall to Sept. 8th 1901.	86	10	81	81	85	13	73	70
Total fall to Sept. 8th 1900.	66	66	69	71	68	77	64	41

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	41	69
September 7th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	2	25
September 8th do do	0	80
Total	44	74

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 8TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall in Cutch, Lower Sind and Kathiawar, the pressure changes have been small and irregular. Gradients are steep.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Cochin and Jacobabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force is fresh to light.

The variations of both the day and night temperature are generaly small. The maximum temperature varied from 106° at Jacobabad to 74° at Belgaum and the minimum from 83° at Sirsa to 66° at Bangalore.

The sky continues cloudy to overcast in almost all districts.

Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (3·21") and Karwar (2·76") between one and two inches at Delhi, Jhansi, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Mangalore, and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Veravel, Neemuch, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Goa, Cochin, Bangalore Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore and Colombo.

The pressure is abnormally low over Guzarat and Sind and weather is slightly disturbed there. The monsoon gradient is steeper than usual along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and weather continues very favourable for rain, more especially on the coast from Ratnagiri to Calicut where more or less heavy rain is likely. In the United Provinces Guzarat, the Central Provinces, Central India, the Madras Presidency and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency showers are likely.

The weekly weather telegrams from the trades region show that while the pressure was steady at Mauritius it has risen slightly at Zanzibar and the Seychelles. Winds were moderate to fresh south-easterly at Mauritius and the Seychelles and moderate to gentle southerly at Zanzibar. An inch and half of rain fell at Zanzibar, an inch at the Seychelles and about half an inch at Mauritius. Wind was lighter than usual at Mauritius, while at the Seychelles the weather has been fine but was threatening over sea during greater part of week.

G. T. W. OLVER,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th September.

There will be Drill at the Town Hall for Recruits (Tuesday) the 9th inst. at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,

HUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut.,

Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

269 Bombay, 8th September 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, and Morris Tube practice at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters, to-day (Tuesday) and Thursday the 11th instant, at 8-45 p.m.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps, from the 6th instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-division No. 1 Company :—No. 874 Gr. A. S. Smith.

By Order,

G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,

Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th September 1902.

1. Colonel C B Mayne's lecture on the Military Defence of Villages, Houses, &c., will take place to-day (Tuesday) the 9th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Town Hall. The Commanding Officer hopes that the attendance of members will be as numerous as possible.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Major,

Adjutant, B. V. R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,007 tons, Captain A Kamfjard sailed yesterday, for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1,251 tons Captain T A Galley, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,355 tons, Captain S R Hartley, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 26th August, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3,436 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Calcutta 23rd August brought a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2,536 tons, Captain C Rayward, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Middlesborough 30th July via Hull, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
H M S Pomone		Comdr H Jones, R N			Cruiser
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Pemba	986	Grand			M M & Co
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Kilwa	993	Hirst			M M & Co
Kangra	1478	Raddock			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye	Stream	2-9	C Narayendas
Mozaffari	1387	Maloney	P Gulf	14-9	B&P S N Co
Nurani	2870	Morgan			T M & Co
Canara	1215	Stebbing	Calcutta	12-9	M M & Co
Itaura	3363	Babb			M M & Co
Ikhona	3383	Willsher			M M & Co
Okhla	3436	Skinner			M M & Go
Shirala	3355	Hartley			M M & Co
R I M S Clive		Comdr A J G Piffard			R I Marine

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	R I M Clive	Piffard	Calcutta, Aug 28
	Shirala s	Hartley	Calcutta, Aug 26

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Austria s	Androvich	Calcutta, &c
	Terrier s	Kamfjard	Tuticorin

THE steamer Mohammadi, Captain Galley, for Calcutta, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

THE following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Java, for Persian Gulf.

" Lord Kelvin, for Hull, Marseilles, &c.

" Aleppo, for Hull via Karachi.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Goorkha left here this morning.

NAPLES, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Matiana left here (Clcutta boats) this evening.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 8.

D. S. Ophir from Suez arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. Yarra which left Bombay on Thursday the 28th ult. at noon arrived at Suez on Monday the 8th inst. at 2 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Tirol, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 8th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR HULL.

Kt Commander s—16,000 cwt castorseed and 1250 cwt cotton-seed, Ralli Brothers.

Aleppo s—4,000 cwt cotton seed, G Madhowjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Port Stephens s—10,000 cwt poppy seed, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 2,080 cwt myrabollams, W Becher ; 3,748 cwt poppy-seed and 3,102 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co : 13,800 cwt poppy-seed, 14 062 cwt linseed and 6,026 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 2,000 linseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,002 cwt linseed, Sundarjee and Co ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 2,926 cwt poppy seed, Volkart Brothers ; 600 cwts horns, G H Suchedina.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—6 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

Egypt s—6 1-2 cwt ivory, E Passia and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dco Balduino s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR GENOA.

Dco Balduino s—600 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 200 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 106 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co ; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co ; 3,997 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Dco Balduino s—501 cwt castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Dco. Balduino s—25 cwt gum, F Fischer and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Muke Maru s—100 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 500 cwt onion R E Dadachanjee ; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 177 cwt cloves, N Mianee and Co.

Capri s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co ; 518 cwt onion, S Ramjee and Co ; 28 cwt bysabol, M H Merally.

Ballaarat s—121 chests opium, B and P S N Co ; 40 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 70 cwt fennelseed, 45 cwt kismiss and 5 cases gold stone, N M Pohowala ; 19 cwt ivory, H Khakoo and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—70 chests opium, C E rahim and Co ; 80 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

Capri s—210 bales twist, Talati and Co.

Muke Maru s—250 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—110 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 310 bales cotton, M M Essabboy.

RELIGIOUS DISPUTES AT KOLHAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—In your issue of the 3rd instant you have reproduced from the "Mahratta", an article on the subject of religious disputes at Kolhapur.

The heading of the article in the "Mahratta" is "An appeal to the Mahraja of Kolhapur." The style and spirit in which the article is written are hardly such as would suit an appeal. An appeal under the circumstances should be so worded that it may work upon his Highness' feelings of sympathy towards the Brahmin subjects of his State. Portions of the article are so written that they cannot fail to exasperate his Highness. As an instance I quote only one sentence.

"The contrast between the abject servility enforced upon even the best and the highest of Indian Princes, and the freedom of thought and action enjoyed by the meanest citizen in a Western nation, whether under a monarchy or a republic, must have imparted to his Highness the wholesome lesson that union and good understanding between Indian people, whether Princes, peasants, or commoners, is absolutely indispensable if the Native States may not be completely pulverised under the grinding roller of the British power, and if India may some day again rear her head to receive the breezes of a higher and more prosperous region of national life." The article in question says that the Maharaja should resort to "a regular argument for and against the issue before the Brahmin community, who, instead of the Shankeracharia, are the supreme court in the matter of Kolhapur." In the first place it is difficult to understand how the Brahmin community at Kolhapur can be regarded as constituting the supreme court in preference to the Shankeracharya, who is the recognized religious head of the Hindu community. In the second place it is evident that it would be perfectly useles to argue the question before the Brahmin community of Kolhapur because the Mahratta community has asserted its claim to Vedokt Karm and the Brahmin community has denied those claims. A reference to a third party quite unconnected with the present disputes is necessary.

Meanwhile the general public, outside the territories of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, have a right to expect as a result of his Highness' recent visit to England and audience of his Majesty the Emperor, who is the fountain of justice, that his Highness will be graciously pleased either to (1) restore to the Rajopadhaya his Jahagir, or (2) to give full publicity to his proceedings in the Rajopadhaya's case, with the reasons justifying the attachment of his Jahagir.—Yours, &c.,

MODERATION.

6th September.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Ashton Dr J
Ashburner Capt H W
Batchelor Mr and Mrs F
Blumenthal Lieut A Z
Craddocks Mrs and child
Cavanagh Dr C
Dickson Dr J L
Elliott Dr A M
Fraser Dr H
Gayer Mr E C
Goldsmith Dr F
Hood Capt W E C
Heron Dr
Heming Comdr F H
James Lieut H C M
Jones Mr B H
Lister Mr E A C
Moss-King Mr R O
Millar Mr T
Mennie Major and Mrs J O
Northcote Dr J F
O'Donnell Mr S P
Pearson Dr
Parry Capt E K
Putman Mr J
Robinson Dr F
Russell Mr R N
Shoobridge Mr J O
Thomson Mr O
Townsend Mr C H
Vousden Major Genl W
Wilkingson Mr W E
Wutzler Mr T

YOU ARE QUITE SAFE
IF YOU WEAR
THE PURE WOOL
"LALIMLI"
SUITING
MATERIALS
MANUFACTURED
BY
THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS & ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

FLANNELS.
In light grey mixtures, plain and striped,
at Rs. 3, per yard, 54 inches wide.
In checks and dark mixtures plain and striped,
at Rs. 3-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
SHIRTING FLANNELS,
at Rs. 2, per yard, 54 inches wide.
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNELS,
at Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54 inches wide.
SERGES.
Indigo Blue Serges,
from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8, per yard,
54 inches wide,
CURZON COATINGS,
(Fawn checks).
at Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS.
from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard,
54 inches wide.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES,
at Rs. 1-8, per yard, 27 inches wide.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS
at Rs. 2-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREAT COATINGS
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard,
54 inches wide,

Priced Samples of any Goods forwarded on Application.

BABY
GRAND
PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF
THESE MAGNIFICENT
INSTRUMENTS.

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

PAUSE! ORDER AND PROCURE.

WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to
J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

IF A MAN suffers with Nervo-vita Debility, weakness, or incapacity, he is unhappy. Lost or failing vitality causes more misery to both married and single men than any other ailment. By my exclusive methods cure and restoration to full vigour I guarantee. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special Complaints, Blood, Skin Bladder, Kidneys. Treated with skill and success. Correspondence invited. Sacredly confidential. Address, J. A. MAGINN, M. D., 61 Dharamtala, Street Calcutta.

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
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THE
PIANOLA
The most perfect Pianoforte player of the 20th Century can be seen and heard at our Show Rooms.

S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY,

DELHI CORONATION
DARBAR CAMP.
CAMP FURNITURE.
LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

As Mr. Daji Abaji Khare remarked on Saturday, if every year the discussion on the Budget is purely an academical one, it is more so now. It is fully seven months since the Budget figures were sanctioned and he considered it too late to debate upon them now. But that did not prevent Mr. Daji, or any of his colleagues giving expression to their views on more or less relevant subjects in words "of learned length and solemn sound." Honourable members seem persuaded of the absolute necessity of setting forth their views—and those views at length—in order that they may be held faithful to their constituents' trust. If it is too late to discuss the Budget seven months after its preparation, why discuss it? They discussed side issues and subjects which his Excellency the President magnanimously permitted them to import—notably that having reference to Land Revenue and remissions. In that connection it is worthy of note that Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta—one of the leading lights of the Presidency Association which fell so strangely foul of Government and its remission policy—frankly admitted that the Government of Bombay had been in the right and their critics in the wrong. "I quite admit," said he, "that the Bombay Government has dealt with the question of remissions . . . in a very liberal manner indeed." And Mr. Mehta then endeavoured to explain to his colleagues how the leaders of the agitation against Government's action had been misled. It seemed to him, said the honourable member, that the misunderstanding between the public and the Government arose "from the fact that the public are like those Scotchmen mentioned by Charles Lamb that they can never understand flowery language. The public took it that all that was said in the Viceroy's Council was to be taken to the letter, but . . . members of the Viceroy's Council indulged in flowery language and dilated much upon a clean slate." Mr. Parekh, however, was not in such generous mood towards Government's revenue policy. He condemned Government's action as being inconsistent with that of the Government of India. Inquiry into individual cases by superior officers was almost impossible. In most cases, said he, it was "the village officers who practically decided and as there was no practical check over them, such inquiries were worthless and opened the door to corruption and jobbery." From which we may gather that Mr. Parekh has a distinctly low opinion of his countrymen and of their honesty and integrity. It would be pleasant to feel we could defend them from Mr. Parekh's implication. But Mr. Parekh has had a long experience.

The Hon'ble Mr. Moses spoke at length on the condition of the agricultural population, with a passing reference to the desirability of establishing Agricultural Banks. The matter, as the Governor ruled, was one which concerned the Government of India rather than the local administration, but no harm was done, or was likely to be done by an expression of opinion on the subject in the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Lely, however succeeded where Mr. Moses had failed and managed to ventilate his views by assuring the President that his desire was not to criticise the policy of Government, but to point out what he considered to be the duty of the people in reference to the banks. As to those which have already been proposed, the hon'ble member said, he would very much like to examine the well-meant schemes for starting banks of the kind which some persons had put forward. But "at present I can only say that the fundamental defect in them is that the spirit is not in them—the spirit of independence, of popular independence and self-help—which has done so much to make these banks in other countries a vivifying influence. They are associations of capitalists only. Modern co-operation is different from that. The co-operative factor in the modern sense is not a combination of employers only. That is a Joint Stock Company. It is not a combination of employed only. That is a trades union. But it is a league, every member of which is at once and in turn both employer and employed; so the essence of a co-operative bank is that every member should be at once both borrower and lender—a lender, and at any rate a possible borrower. By their joint frugality they save capital, and by their joint credit they borrow it and lend it to each other." Further Mr. Lely declaimed against the educated classes of the country, who he considers have failed in their duty in this its particular need. "To stir up the dreary deadness of a single village where most of the population hang in bad times upon the Government and in good times upon the sowcar, where man goeth forth to his toil in the morning that the sowcar may reap, to send a thrill of manly independence and self-help through such a community in the form, however humble, of co-operative union—to do this in a single village, would be to do more service to the country, which I know they love, than to make twenty speeches, however eloquent and however convincing." This we take it is an exposition of the views of the Government of Bombay with regard to Agricultural Banks, notwithstanding that they have made provision for what Mr. Monteath described as liberal advances for agricultural purposes—which, by the way, bring up the total of advances, since the failure of the rains since 1899, to roundly two and a half crores of rupees.

It was perhaps not time wasted to discuss the various topics touched upon in the Financial Statement, seeing that the Council meets so seldom, though strictly speaking as the Budget was supposed to be the subject for discussion, the remarks of honourable members should have been more strictly confused than they were. But the Budget period has already been running for half a year, and, to discuss its provisions was but to beat the air. The views of honourable members, however, might with advantage be consulted when the time comes to prepare the 1903-1904 budget and effect, so far as is practicable, we give to them. Reference was made to the necessity for commercial education and agricultural training. As to the former, Mr. Moses is of opinion that although the Educational Conference did not deem its introduction into the University curriculum necessary at present, as a temporary measure, it would be wise to include it in the High School course as an optional subject. Boys leave school at an early age, he remarked, and to them an acquaintance with commercial matter, acquired in school, would be invaluable. Mr. Moses does not appear to have had much support; nor had Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in his advocacy of special agricultural training. There is, as the hon. member remarked, dense ignorance among agriculturists about the scientific aspect of agriculture and refined methods as in other countries. The Department of Agriculture, he thought, has need to bestir itself to promote agricultural education and to diffuse among cultivators sounder notions of agricultural matters, such as cattle breeding, ploughing, manuring, fruit cultures, and so forth. If this were done, the condition of the ryot would not be so pitiable as it is to-day; nor would it be necessary to remit revenue, or trouble much about agricultural banks. It is the crass ignorance of the ryot, his utter inability to grasp the problems of the soil that is productive of lean crops, which sends him to the money-lender, whose bond-servant the ryot actually becomes, and which brings round famines with too great frequency. But we are met by the old excuse "No funds". Government has made a beginning however, this year, in devoting money to educational purposes, and a grant for purposes of agricultural education may perhaps come in the very near future.

PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS. AN interesting Investigation Report on the irrigation works, wells and agricultural works in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), and their relation to the protection of the country against famine, compiled by Mr. H. F. Beale, Superintending Engineer, who was placed on special duty for the purpose by Government over a year ago, has just been published. With the exception of the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Kanara, which are not in need of protective measures against famine, elaborate, and for the most part feasible irrigation schemes, are put forward by Mr. Beale for the other districts in the Presidency and which are now under the consideration of Government. For Guzerat, which is perhaps most in need of irrigation works, Mr. Beale proposes that the large works can only be of the nature of canals taking off from weirs across the greater streams, such as the Tapti, Sabarmati, and Mahi projects. The small works consist of tanks irrigating small areas, and fed from local catchments, liable to failure in years of short rainfall, or by branches from drains collecting water from larger areas. Referring to the Deccan Mr. Beale remarks, the general feature, and a discouraging one, of irrigation under first class works is the uncertainty of the utilization of the available water supply. This uncertainty is principally due to the preference exhibited by the poverty-stricken rayat for cultivation with the help of rain water alone; and the rainfall is often sufficient to produce a crop satisfying his requirements. Irrigation from canals involves the payment by the cultivator of a water-rate, the trouble in applying for and getting his share of the water, the expense or trouble of preparing land for irrigation, and the necessity of manuring, or the alternative of impoverishing the soil. The North Deccan Districts differ from the other parts of the Presidency by their extensive system of bundharas or masonry weirs with channels taking off on one or both banks. The flow in the rivers and channels is principally during the monsoon and rabi seasons, but a small hot weather supply is sometimes obtained. This is an ancient form of irrigation, and is now being carefully fostered by the British Government. In the dry-crop lands of the Deccan and Karnatak, embankments in fields are mostly constructed with the direct object of preventing erosion by surface drainage in sloping lands; but intercepting flood water, they also catch silt, which increases the fertility of the land, and store a supply of moisture very important when the rainfall is untrustworthy. In the sweet rice lands of the Konkan and the hilly tracts of the western ghats, embankments are universal for impounding water at certain water at certain times and certain periods in accordance with the requirements of rain rice cultivation. The wells that are in common use in the Bombay Presidency derive their supply from subsoil water, the level of which is directly dependent upon the rainfall of the country. The question of Artesian wells was discussed during the last famine, and reports on the subject were written by the late Mr. Santo Crimp, and by Dr. Griesbach, the director of the Geological Survey of India. Compared with the rates paid by the rayats for canal water, the cost of well irrigation is very high. But the point to be remembered is that, in the case of large tanks and canals, Government is debited with the whole expenditure on the construction, the interest on capital, and the maintenance of the work; and that the revenue derived from the water-rates frequently does not cover the cost of the last item. While in the other case, the expenditure, or even if Government should assist him a little, a greater part of expenditure is incurred by the cultivator in his own interests. The operations are small, but it is to his advantage to study the strictest ecomony in his method of irrigation, and he will derive the full benefit from the improvements with the satisfaction of knowing that the assessment on his property will not be enhanced on account of any improvement carried out at his own cost. There is much else in the report which is both interesting and instructive to those who have the agricultural interests of the Presidency at heart.

THE MEDICAL SERVICES. THE Secretary of State's despatch on the subject of increased pay for the Army Medical Service officers, in India, has not yet arrived but may be expected shortly. It conveys details of the arrangement, the main features of which are already known. These are a pro-rata increase in Indian pay corresponding to the increase already sanctioned for Lieutenants and Captains at home. Certain charge allowances are also included. The effect at home of these concessions is already apparent in increased competition for Army Medical appointments, eighty candidates having appeared for thirty vacancies at the recent entrance examination in London, whereas recently it was impossible to get enough to fill all appointments. An analogous increase in pay of Indian Medical Service officers has not yet been sanctioned but can hardly be long delayed, as this service is already being adversely affected by newly arisen popularity of sister department, only forty candidates having appeared for nineteen Indian medical vacancies at the last examination in England.

"THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER." MR. W. MEYER, Civil Service, Madras, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Risley as editor in India of the "Imperial Gazetteer", and is expected in Simla next week. He will probably also continue the Census Report of which Mr. Risley has already written the chapters relating to distribution and ethnology. In this connection some interesting results have been obtained, Mr. Risley having been able to procure for Bombay and other provinces a continuation of the anthropological measurements so admirably conducted in Southern India by Mr. Thurston. The results which are now brought together enable the whole of the races in India to be classified into seven series or, with the Andaman Islanders, eight series, thereby confirming the conclusions independently arrived at by Sir William Turren in England.

THE Wazirabad tahsil of the Gujranwala district has become re-infected with plague.

WE regret to hear that Sir Alexander Mackenzie is dangerously ill at home with his old heart trouble.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Peninsular with the outward Mails of the 29th, ultimo left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE Simla game shooting season opened on the 1st instant, and local reports say that the preserves are well-stocked and good sport may be expected.

CAPTAIN W. E. VENOUR, I. S. C., Second in-Command, 1st Battalion, Khyber Rifles, acts as Political Agent, Khyber, and Commandant, during the absence on leave of Major G. O. Roos-Keppel, C. I. E.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 16th August 1902, shows a Decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 53,297 maunds with an Increase of Rs. 14,348 in the earnings.

ACCORDING to official statistics just published the marriage of the Maharajah of Mysore and his sister cost roundly Rs.12,63,882, as follows:—Marriage ceremonies proper, Rs. 6,53,388; jewellery, Rs. 1,87,234; marriage pavilion, Rs. 86,851; entertainment of guests, Rs. 1,61,047; and miscellaneous, Rs. 1,75,362.

THE attention of Commanding Officers and Departmental Heads is again invited to the Indian Followers' Families Relief Fund which has been established with a view to assisting the families of Native followers employed in South Africa and China by the grant of small money allowances. The statement of receipts and expenditure for the June quarter shows that Rs. 1[illegible],355 was distributed in relief, and a balance of Rs. 48,210 remains in hand.

THE old fort at Multan with its lands has been finally transferred to the Punjab Government, who will arrange for the preservation of the monument erected to the memory of the defenders of Multan.

IN connection with the re-organisation of the administration of the Kalat State, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, is placing at the disposal of His Highness the Khan the services of certain selected native officials of the Agency.

HONGKONG is congratulating herself on having only plague, cholera, and a bad go of dengue fever to reckon with and in thus being better off than many other ports "When one is contented there is no more to be desired."

SOME interest is being taken at home, writes a correspondent is a challenge given in the "Referee" by Merlin—that is of course Mr. David Christie Murray the novelist—to present day astrologists to submit their claims on behalf of astrology as an exact science to a searching test.

THE "Journal of Commerce" states that it has learned from a most reliable source that the securities of the Atlantic Shipping Combine will soon be placed on the market. It understands that the new Corporation will take out a charter in New Jersey State, and the capital, including stocks and bonds, will amount to nearly 150,000,000 dols. The members of the syndicate underwriting the new Corporation will be virtually the same as those who did the underwriting of the Steel Trust.

WITH reference to our recent announcement that military displays will be added to the numerous other attractions of the Delhi Coronation Assemblage, it may be useful to those wishing to take part in the proposed mounted competitions, or who are otherwise interested, to know that the officer with whom to communicate on the subject is the Inspector of Gymnasia in India, Lucknow. As regards Football and Hockey Tournaments, the proper authority to whom enquiries should be addressed, is the Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, Simla.

THE importance of the very elaborate measures for the protection of Simla against plague is evidenced by the persistent manner in which the disease has crept upwards from the plains during the present season, and threatened the Summer Head-quarters from various sides, writes the "Pioneer." It might almost be said that Simla has been under short-range fire from Kasauli, Subathu, Dharmpore and Nalagarh, and now the latest news is that the disease has reappeared in Nalagarh, and that a fatal case has also occurred in Bilaspur State in the Simla District. Nevertheless, with the exception of the solitary case recently imported, Simla has so far been perfectly safeguarded, and the care which is now being exercised holds out reasonable promise that the security will continue till the end of the season.

ON the departure of the Kaiser from Reval, the Czar ordered this signal to be flown from the yacht Standart:—"I hope we shall be friends for ever." The Kaiser repeated the signal. The Hohenzollern replied, "Verily, before the whole world." The Standart repeated this signal also.

THE Rajah of Kelantan has been ordered by the Siamese Government to discriminate in favour of Bangkok trade, which is anti-British, by removing the duties from all Bangkok imports and exports. This is a blow to Singapore, which is Bangkok's only competitor in Kelantan. In view of the important negotiations pending between the Siamese and British Ministers in London for the control of the Malay States this is menacing, and it is important for the Straits that the provisions of the 1826 and 1857 treaties should be rigidly maintained.

INDIAN LADIES.

(BY SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.)

I HAVE received, by the kindness of one of the most distinguished of our Indian visitors, writes Sir Edwin Arnold in the "Daily Telegraph," an interesting and well-edited number of "The Indian Ladies Magazine," published at Madras, the first instalment of its second volume. The magazine, all written and printed in English, is the organ of a native reform association, conducted, as we are told, "in the interest of the women of India." They resemble in effort and in method the National Indian Association founded in this country by Miss Carpenter, and for many years past usefully maintained together with the Indian magazine by one of the most faithful friends of India—Miss Manning. At the moment when this little magazine was brought to my notice I had been thinking what wonderful reports those princely and intelligent Orientals, with their suites, will be taking back to their own countries to be discussed in many a palace and hunting lodge. What stories, too, what description will be given in barrack and bazaar, in camp and station, by those thousand dusky soldiers of Edward the Emperor, who, from their tents at Hampton Wick, have again and again come forth to lend strange and brilliant colour to our Coronation festivities, and have at last joyfully beheld the face of their Sovereign.

Not by any means the smallest of the benefits yet to be reaped from this eventful season will be the effect produced upon Hindoo thought and sentiment by these reports. In the dark hours, which may now be happily forgotton, those who knew India best were perhaps most anxious that his Majesty's Coronation might be safely carried through. In Europe its postponement was at least well understood; but in the East there are millions who were waiting to see whether Heaven had withdrawn its favour from the British Empire, and who are now convinced of the contrary. Never was it truer than in this splendid and happy fulfilment of the great Imperial event that "all's well that ends well". But, now that the Coronation can be spoken of at home and abroad with gladness and pride and satisfaction, it is permissible to think of the topics which will most frequently come up in native talk, and to which this Indian ladies' little magazine draws attention. Endless will be the expressions of wonder and delight at the accounts to be given of the ceremonial, of the King's gallantry and resolution, and of the national pride and loyalty. But it is the details which will hold listeners fast in India, and most of all when it is related how the streets and the stands were filled with well-dressed women, and how the elite of the land were to be seen in their seats at the windows and in the Abbey with coronets, flashing jewels, and costumes of the Court. Never will their Indian sisters be weary of re-demanding the narration of this stupendous liberty on the part of British ladies, so strange to the denizens of the Zenana and harem. It will positively be disbelieved at first among these dark-eyed sisters of the East, accustomed among themselves to close seclusion and the retirement of the "curtain." Well, this is one of the customs that a growing section of Indian female opinion represented by this magazine desires gradually to abolish. The question for themselves and for us is how can it be done? and the answer from those familiar with India would generally be that it can never be done. A great many native thinkers and some among their English friends in this country will hold the opinion that it had better never be attempted, and there is no doubt that anything like a universal change in the habits which thus make gilded prisoners of Indian women of rank would be a serious affair from the social point of view.

Indian society is founded upon such customs, though there is certainly an increasing number even among these "curtain-ladies" whom education is rendering more and more impatient of what is suffered in such hidden lives. Yet though it seems painful to say so, the fault lies largely on the heads of Englishwomen in India. They do not mingle with their Eastern sisters with anything resembling the cordiality of their fathers and husbands towards the best of the male part of Hindoo aristocracy. This, of course, arises in the first place from the more frequent opportunities of friendliness between men; but secondly from the unfortunate fact that the Hindoo ladies can seldom learn English, and that the English ladies will not take the trouble to acquire Hindustani. I do sincerely believe that a large step would be taken towards a closer knitting of the ties binding India to England if everyone of our fair countrywomen repairing to the East would consider it her duty to acquire a colloquiel command of the universal language of the land. Nothing would open the heart of India so much as if daily intercourse were thus rendered possible between the mem-sahib and the Purdah ladies. At present all the knowledge of Hindustani our countrywomen care to obtain is sadly small, and, if it must be avowed, vulgar. Nobody in the East of London or in the depths of the Shires talks our English with such deplorable incorrectness as the Urdu which is spoken by most mistresses in the Anglo-Indian household. It is, I grieve to say, less becoming the lips of those who utter it daily than would be the "pigeon-English" of Canton or the dialect of Albert Chevalier's costermongers.

The little magazine suggesting these memories contains many hints for the advancement of women in India, and for a closer approach between English and Indian ladies, but it omits to mention this one. Yet how often our Oriental guests must have noticed in many a hospitable salon of the West-end that though they met there many a kind hostess who had lived in India scarcely one among them could converse with any fluency in the lingua franca of the Peninsula. I am far from presuming to imply any reproach in adverting to this; for the proportion of Indian ladies speaking English is much lower. But simple method in any question of reform will sometimes accomplish much more than elaborate plans, and I should expect an extraordinary enhancement of friendship between the two races if it came to be considered a proper and even fashionable thing for Anglo-Indian women to learn the speech of those at present behind the curtain. To gain a serviceale colloquial mastery on Urdu would not demand from any student more than three or four months' application, and once learned it would be like a golden key opening the door between many gentle and noble hearts. It would probably lead directly to a wider study of English speech in the upper classes of the Indian aristocracy and even conduce to acquaintance and to friendship pleasantly relieving the monotony of many a mofussil home. Those who turn the pages of the charming little Madras publication under notice will be surprised at its variety of intellectual topics, and, more or less intelligent ideas about the natural capacities of Indian ladies, and the best ways by which to expedite that social freedom for them which they well-deserve. But of the reforms proposed many would be premature and some even undesirable. Much, for instance of mistaken philanthropy has been uttered and printed on the marriage question in India, and could explain, if there were space, some very serious results which must certainly follow on the sudden alteration of the Hindoo custom of forbidding the re-marriage of widows. Yet when our visitors go back to recount the countless graces and virtues of their English hostesses, but sigh over they fact that the could not converse with them, surely this points to the shorter and better way than any other towards a close and warmer intimacy.

THE "Graphic" Special Coronation Number, forms a complete Pictorial Record of all the ceremonies attending the Coronation. The main features of the Procession, both going and returning from the Abbey, are admirably depicted, while the Service and the various forms and ceremonies inside the Abbey, are illustrated in the fullest manner by various special Artists from the time their Majesties enter the Abbey to the act of homage and the crowning of the Queen. The Number contains two extra Supplements, one depicting the actual crowning of the King the other a large four-pages plate representing a general view of the scene after the Queen's Coronation, and constitutes a valuable and absolutely authentic Souvenir of one of the grandest historical pageants in the annals of the English Crown.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S CRUISE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The King continues in splendid health and endured easily a long day's deerstalking in Sutherland. Their Majesties are thoroughly enjoying the unceremonious tour through remote spots of the Kingdom. They arrive at Aberdeen to-morrow and thence proceed by train to Balmoral.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Russia insists on the Porte giving the permission which was recently refused for her four torpedo boats to pass the Dardanelles. It is expected that the Porte will appeal to the Powers.

LORD KITCHENER AT WELSHPOOL.

Lord Kitchener presented medals to the Yeomanry at Welshpool, yesterday. In the course of his address, he urged the desirability of young men joining the Army and training under soldiers who have reaped experience in the recent war, and so be prepared for any national emergency.

MEETING OF THE KHEDIVE AND THE SHAH.

The Khedive and the Shah had a most cordial meeting at Paris.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The fact that both the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for India are in the House of Commons has led to reports of a change. It is rumoured that Lord George Hamilton succeeds Lord Hopetoun as Governor-General of Australia, while Lord Balfour of Burleigh succeeds Lord George Hamilton at the India Office.

THE TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

GERMAN WARSHIP SINKS HAETIAN GUNBOAT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

A German warship in the roadstead of Gonaives has sunk the Haytian gunboat Cretespierrot which recently confiscated a cargo of arms and munitions on board a German steamer off Cape Haytian.

LATER.

The German warship Panther gave the Creteapierrot five minutes in which to land her crew. The commander of the gunboat demanded fifteen minutes which was allowed. The moment the crew left, the vessel, flames burst out. The Pather thereupon fired thirty shorts into her and sunk her.

The Creteapierrot was a Haytean gunboat, but had joined the rebel pretender Firmin, and the Panther treated her as a pirate.

BOER EMIGRATION TO MADAGASCAR,

It is stated that the Boer leaders are preparing a Manifesto to their compatriots, discouraging the proposed emigration to Madagascar, and insisting on the necessity of conserving the Dutch element in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

REPATRIATION OF BOER FARMERS.

The repatriation of Burghers to their farms in the Orange River Colony is proceeding steadily, but owing to the impossibility of feeding animals in consequence of the dryness of the veldt, this year's harvest will be lost, and it is feared that Government will have to continue the gigantic task of rationing the whole of the farming population until May.

COMMAND AT ALEXANDRIA.

General Murray has been appointed to the command of the troops at Alexandria.

OBITUARY.

Sir Frederick Abel is dead.

Sir Frederick Augustus, Abel, 1st Bt.; cr. 1893; K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., Oxon., B.Sc. Cant.; b. 1826; Hon. Secretary and Director Imperial Institute; Professor of Chemistry Royal Military Academy, 1851-55; Chemist War Department, 1854-88; President Special Committee on Explosives, 1888-91; Past President British Association; Past President Irof and Steel Institute; Chemical Society; Institute on Chemistry; Society of Chemical Industry; Institute of Electric Engineers; Chairman Society of Arts; Albert Medallist; Royal Medallist; Telford Medallist; Bessemer Medallist.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 8.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Peninsular with the English mails of the 29th ultimo left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday, and the steamer Arcadia for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

MURDERS AND SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

While the police were investigating a charge of theft brought by Lieutenant Saukey, 4th Sikhs, at Naushera, yesterday, against his bearer, the latter seized his master's revolver, fired at, and wounded Lieutenant Sankey and shot dead the Sikh orderly who had tried to arrest him, and then committed suicide. Lieutenant Sankey died to-day of his wound.

FATAL ACCIDENTS BY LANDSLIPS.

While a detachment of the Bengal Sappers was employed in widening the Nisrgol water channel at Chitral, last month, considerable landslip occurred, the havildar of the detachment being unfortunately killed, and two sepoys badly injured by falling off the rocks.

PUNJAB PLAGUE INOCULATION.

Nineteen of the plague doctors who have arrived for the Punjab scheme are due at Umballa to-morrow. The remainder reach Bombay by next mail steamer. It is now decided to postpone the commencement of inoculation operations until the 1st October, the interval is to be spent in making preliminary arrangements.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Durand football tournament ties were drawn to-night. East Lancashires, New Club (B team), Yorkshires, Somersets, Simla Volunteers, and Hampshires are byes; White Royal Scots play South Borderers on 15th; and New Club (A team) play K. O. S. B. S. on 16th. In the second round, East Landcashiree play New Club on the 17th; Yorkshires play winners of the game of the 15th on the 19th; Somersets play winners of the game of the 16th on 22nd; and Simla Volunteers play Hampshires on 18th. Winners of these pairs meet in semi-finals.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The "Indian Daily News" London corresponden wires on the 7th instant :— Considerable interest is being taken here in Lord Curzon's speech at the Council meeting on Saturday. The "Standard" welcomes his Excellency's contradiction of the rumours regarding his resignation.

The "Daily Chronicle" warmly eulogises him, and accepts his defence of the outlay on the durbar.

LORD HAMILTON AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

The rumour that Lord George Hamilton succeeds Lord Hopetoun as Governor-General of Australia is based on a hint thrown out by the "Times" that the selection would fall on a statesman with large and ripe experience, but without a large fortune.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The "Novoe Vremya" states that Russia cannot allow the British to control Seistan.

SATURDAY'S EARTHQUAKE.

The earthquake shock was felt also at Chittagong on Saturday morning simultaneously with those felt in Assam.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have submitted their views to the Government of India on the question of creating a bureau of Commercial Intelligence in connection with the department of Finance and Commerce, as the whole scheme commends itself to the Chamber as being calculated to develop materially the trade of the country, and to supply information which it would be most useful to the commercial public to possess in this as in most other countries. It is for the exploitation of new markets and the improvement of their own manufactures, in order to more effectively meet competition from other countries with regard to the best means of making information collected readily accessible, that the committee consider that the Enquiry Office suggested by Government would be an excellent means of disseminating information; and to admit of its advantages being shared by all the principal centres of commerce, the committee suggest that as an addition to the head enquiry office at Calcutta, branch offices should be established at Bombay Madras, Karachi, and Rangoon. In selecting a person for the appointment of Director General, the committee think the choice should not be confined to members of Government service but that selection should be made of the best possible man, irrespective of the profession to which he may belong.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

DEATH OF A DRIVER AND HEAVY DAMAGES.

A collision occured on Saturday afternoon at Balliaghata railway station. The driver of the E. B. S. Railway pilot engine was shunting some empty E. I. railway trucks with a 25 tons crane from the main line to the goods yards line, and the switchman from the interlocking cabin had set points for the pilot and her load to back into the yard when suddenly a fully loaded ballast train from Kidderpore docks came in at great speed and pitched into the pilot engine. The result was that some empty trucks went flying over the yard and two of the waggons capsized on the main line, blocking the passage for all up and down trains, while the two engines leaving the rails dashed against the cabin house and the structure came down with a crash. The trucks were all splintered to pieces, the engines were totally destroyed, and the lines in the immediate vicinity of the wreck were bent and twisted into all sorts of shapes and sizes and the fittings of the cabin were destroyed. The driver of the ballast train with his assistants jumped off the engine before the collision occured, while the driver of the pilot stood on his engine and died in trying his best to lessen the force of the collision. The switchman, signalman, and yard foreman who were all in the cabin, jumped off and escaped, sustaining slight injuries. No other lives were lost, but the damage to the rolling stock, permanent way, and cabin, is approximately estimated Rs. 80,000.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSULTS-ATA-RMS.

POONA, SEPT. 8.

The Presidential Assault at Arms commenced today. Only four events were contested. In the Central Gymkhana, mounted events were put off till to-morrow on the race course; entries are good and a keen spirit of rivalry animated the competitors. The events which came off in the gymnasium were for gymnastics instructors and non-instructors, namely :—No. 35 Gymnastic generally open to instructors: First, Sergeant McKett, Shropshire Light Infantry, Rs. 40; Second, Lance-Corporal Sheppard, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Rs. 20; Third Sergeant Mackay, Gymnastic Staff, Rs. 10.

No. 36. Gymnastics, generally open to intructors: first, Havildar, Kasi Pershad, Gymnastic Staff, Rs. 30; second, Lance Naik Ballu Thormali, 17th Bombay Infantry, Rs. 15; third, Lance Naik Kishen Chanckav, 17th Bombay Infantry, Rs. 10.

No. 37. Gymnastics, generally open to non-tructors: first, Lance-Corporal Hastings, Connaught Rangers, Rs. 40; Lance-Corporals Palmer, Royal Scots, and Scurr, Suffolk Regiment, tie for second place.

No. 38. Gymnastic, generally for non-instructors: first, Private Ramanighe, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry Rs. 30; second, Private Ganu Wagh, 3rd Bombay Infantry, Rs. 15; third, Naik Punjising, 3rd Bombay Infantry, Rs. 4.

IT is understood that Lord Stanley comes out to the Delhi Coronation Durbar as Viscount Kitchener's guest.

THERE is, of course, no truth in the preposterous statement made by a London paper to the effect that Lord Curzon receives £240,000 as sumptual expenses at the Durbar; as a matter of fact this sum is about the total cost to the public of the Durbar including the manœuvres.

CRICKET AT POONA.

SELECTION OF THE PRESIDENCY TEAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 8.

Owing to the rain that fell last night, and smart showers at about eleven o'clock this morning, the cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Gymkhana was postponed to to-morrow.

The Presidency team which will play against the Parsi team is composed of Capt. Sprott, Messrs. Sale, Cheetham, Drysdale, Captains Greig, Wood, Deas Edwardes and Major Field. The remaining two players to complete the team have not yet been selected.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINALS.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The finals of the Junior Polo Tournament were played this afternoon on the Kirkee ground, as the Poona ground was unplayable. The weather fortunately held up until the game was over. A large gathering, including Lord Northcote, Sir Robert Low, and a large sprinkling of Cavalry and other officers were present. Lord Northcote was "At Home" on the ground.

The early part of the game was by no means fast, and fouls were continually interfering with the flow of game, and offsides were apparent on many occasions. Although the Cavalry were victors, their victory was a hard one, and credit is due to Capt. Ellwood and Major Jameson for saving on many occasions.

The following are details :—Teams, 1st Lancers Mr. Hay, Capt. Savile, Major Jameson, and Capt. Ellwood. 3rd Cavalry: Mr. Dening, Capt. Wogan-Brown, Major Grantham, and Duffedar Allahyar Khan. Umpires: Colonel Onslow and Captain Hewlett.

First Chukker—A run down the field to the Lancer's goal, when play began, resulted in the ball being knocked out. Immediately the play restarted a foul was claimed and given against the 3rd Cavalry, who moving out too quickly were fetched back. No sooner had the ball set going the same thing occured. The first goal of the day was scored by Brown for the Cavalry who, on play recommencing, started immediately for the Lancer's goal, but went out. The chukker was full of stoppages for various reasons, and fouls were given against players. The final battle in front of the Lancer's goal resulted in the ball being sent out.

Scores:—3rd Cavalry 1 goal, 1st Lancers nil. Time—6 mins. 21 secs.

Second Chukker.—Play restarted at the Lancer's goal, but before the centre of the field was reached the umpire stopped play again. A penalty hit resulted in a sub. for the Lancers. The determined assault on the Lancers' goal soon afterwards clearly saved. During a good run down, with Ellwood leading, the field was knocked out, and another return to the Lancers' goal was saved; a scrimmage ensuing, Brown added yet another goal to the Cavalry. Some play resumed in the midfield but nothing resulted. Score as above. Time 5 mins. 9 secs.

Third Chukker—A big effort on the part of the Cavalry toscore at the beginning of the game was smartly prevented by Savile riding down the field. Duffedar narrowly scored, but he was dismounted. Major Grantham scored a goal as the chukker closed. Score: 3rd Cavalry—3 goals, Lancers 1 sub. Time, 6 mins 25 secs.

Fourth Chukker—This chukker was a fast one, the Lancers striving to redeem their position in vain, and the Cavalry carrying out straight down and adding a sub.—Score: Cavalry 3 goals, 1 sub., Lancers 1 sub. Time 5 minutes, 42 seconds.

Fifth Chukker—A minute and a half was left for play, and the Lancers tried hard to equalise. The Lancers' effort resulted in a goal by Savile riding down to the Cavalry goal across the field. This brought the game to a close without more scoring. Score: Cavalry 3 goals, 1 sub. First Lancers 1 goal, 1 sub. Time, 1 minute 50 seconds.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, SEPT. 6—Cox, Capt., Ms., 11th C. Inft., from leave from England.

Marks, Major, Ms., R A M C., from leave from England.

Dyke, Lt, Ms, S S O, from leave from England.

Hallett, Lt Col, Bo, The Rl Scots, on leave from Poona.

Palin, Major, Bo, S and T Corps, on duty from Poona.

Wilkinson, Capt., Bo, R A, on duty from Quetta.

Hodson, Major, Punj, Q O Corps of Guides, from Service from W. Africa.

Scott, Bt. Major, Punj, 3rd Sikh Inft, on duty from England.

O'Bryen, Major Punj, 27th P I, from furlo' from England.

Dobbin, Major, Punj, 1st Sikh Inf, from furlo' from England

Smith, Major, Punj, 12 Cavalry, on leave from Multan.

Crawford, Major, Punj, 5th Gurkhas, on leave from England.

Parkinson, Lt Col, Beng, 12 Hants, from leave from England.

McAllister, Capt, Beng, K O S B, from leave from England.

McCandish, Capt, Beng, A and S Sutherland on leave from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER 6.—Parkinson, Lt-Col, Beng, 1st Hants, from leave to Lucknow.

McAllister, Capt, Beng, K O S B, from leave to Dinapur.

Hallett, Lt-Ct, Bo, the Rl Scots, on leave to England.

Mojor, Col, Bo, R A M C on leave to England.

Winter, Lt, Bo, R G A, on leave to England.

Aplin, Lt-Col., Bo, 7th Pioneers, on duty to Kirkee.

Hervey, Col, Bo, R G A, on retirement to England.

Welch, Vety Lt, Bo, A V D, on duty to Mhow.

Henderson, Major, Bo, R A M C, on duty to Deesa.

Spencer, Surg Genl, I M S, on retirement to England.

Stuart, Lt-Col, Punj, 2 Cavalry, on retirement to England.

Hodson, Major, Q O Corps of Guides, rejoining Regt on return from service in W Africa to Mardan.

O'Bryen, Major, Punj, 27th P I, on duty to D G Khan.

Dobbin, Major, Punj, 1st Sikh Inft, on duty to Kohat.

Blackwood, Lt, Punj, 9th Lancers, on leave to England.

Smith, Major, Punj, 12th Cavalry, on leave to England.

Crawford, Major, Punj, 5th Goorkhas, rejoin Regt to Abbottabad.

Firth, Capt, Ms., 27th Inft, on leave to England.

Campbell, Major, Ms., R F A, on leave to England.

Melville, Major, Ms., R A M C, on duty to Secunderabad.

Marks, Major, Ms, R A M C, from leave to Bellary.

Dyke, Lt, Ms, S S O, from leave to Secunderabad.

Cox, Capt, Ms, 11th C. Inft, from leave to Bangalore.

WITH reference to the action of the Bavarian Chamber in refusing to vote a credit of £500 asked by the Bavarian Government for the purchase of pictures, art curios, etc. the following telegram was sent by the Kaiser to the Prince Regent of Bavaria: "I have just returned home, and read with the deepest indignation of the refusal to vote the sum for which you have asked for art purposes. I hasten to express my displeasure at the mean ingratitude which is displayed in this action to the House of Wittelbach in general, and also to your own august person, which has ever been a shining model in the support and advancement of art. I therefore beg to be allowed to place at your disposal the sum which you require, so that you may be enabled to accomplish to the full the task in the domain of art which you have set yourself to carry through.—(Signed) WILHELM." The Prince Regent replied, thanking the Kaiser for his offer, and informing his Majesty that a member of his Keicharath had placed the sum refused at his disposal.

CRICKET AT POONA.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S CHALLENGE SHIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA SEPTEMBER. 8.

The final Cricket game in connection with Lord Northcote's Challenge Shield between the Deccan College, Poona, and the Grant Medical College, from Bombay, was played at Ganeshkhind to-day. The scoring was not a good one. The following are the scores :—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1st Innings.

Photographer b Karanjwalla	6
Ashburner c Wadia b Karanjwala	1
Irani c Wadia b Karanjwala	10
Cassels c Mirchandani b Karanjwala	3
Prabhakar c Kharanjwalia b de Souza	1
Mody b de Souza	1
Shenjiri c and b Karanjwalla	2
Fonseca b Karanjwalla	5
Kerawala b de Souza	0
Rabadi not out	9
Extrs	3
Total	32

DECCAN COLLEGE.

First Innings.

Dhabolke stumped out b Photographer	17
Shanedarst b Prabhaker	2
Desouza c Mody b Prabhaker	6
Cursetjee c Irani b Prabhaker	45
Dornur b Cassels	1
Wadia b Cassels	3
Karanjwala c Ashburner b Prabhakar	2
Kharade c Kerawalla b Photographer	2
Chinoy c Kerawalla b Photographer	1
Deshpande not out	2
Merchandani c Ashburner b Prabhaker	1
Extras	5
Total	87

The Grant Medical College in the second innings lost one wicket for 2 runs; rain stopped further play

BOER PRISONERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

MADRAS, SEPT. 8.

The steamer Ionian with 1,308 repatriated Boers on board left yesterday evening for South Africa. Major Masterson V. C., of the Devonshire Regiment, formerly commandant of the Umballa Camp, went in charge of the men on board.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE correspondence between the India Office and some of our principal locomotive builders, was issued this week as a Parliamentary paper, and we are inclined to think, if deffinite conclusion is arrived at by the general reader, it will be that the administrators of the Indian railways are illadvised, and that our, locomotive builders are not at fault. We may be wrong but we honestly believe we are right in asserting that our locomotive engineers are absolutely without equals in the world, as builders of the highest class of engines. If this is so, and they have created and maintained this reputation in spite of all competition, we think when they are criticised or condemned by those who are buyers and users of locomotives, we should at least hear their side of the question with an open mind, even though the critic occupy the exalted position of Under-Secretary for State. Messrs. Neilson, Reid and Co., Dubs and Co., Sharp, Stewart and Co., and the other firms engaged in building railway locomotives, have consistently and persistently maintained a reputation for producing the highest class work, and the result of their policy is that honest and intelligent buyers for railways in every part of the world endeavour or get their engines from British makers. All the principal home lines have their own one locomotive works, and turn out engines equal to the high standard first set up by outside works, and the great firms long ago learned that they had little to hope for from the home railways. We believe, they subsequently discovered that even Indian Government work was more valuable as a fill-up or stand-by than it would be if the backbone of their business. We are inclined to class all the Government purchasing departments together and say that there is too often serious friction when firms of the highest standing undertake Government work. Our locomotive builders know that their work is the best of its kind in the world: that they carry out their contracts from beginning to the end in the spirit as well as the letter, and they need no urging on to do good work. What has happened in bygone years in the iron trade has repeated itself in the locomotive industry. Manufacturers of the highest standing in the iron trade found that when they became contractors to one of the Government departments, they were harried and worried by all sorts of official interference, that rules and regulations were applied to their contracts apparently merely to provide useless work for officials and to absorb all the profit of their contracts. Works of the highest standing found these Government contracts more bother than they were worth, and were glad to see them run out and go elsewhere. The administrators of the departments discovered that their business was not eagerly sought after, and perhaps understood that there might come a time when no desirable firm would tender for their work, and so less of the martinet and more of those reasonable relations which should exist between buyer and seller came in vogue. Our locomotive engineers understand their business and object to be interferred with unnecessarily in carrying out their contracts, whether for the Government or private individuals; but if they accept Government work they have to submit to Government regulations, and these mean a certain amount of extra expense and the possiblity of heavy and unnecessary outlay to meet the whims or wishes of departmental officials. The East Indian Railway Company led the way in an attempt to overthrow the meritorious monopoly of British locomotives in the Indian market, and, as Messrs. Dubs mention in their letter, the shareholders were congratulated at their annual meeting on the saving of time and money effected by transferring their orders to German works. It appears from Messrs. Dubs' statement less that the Germans are not likely to keep their engagements as to deliveries, and for reasons very well understood by British firms. Having no experience of carrying out contracts under the supervision and control of British officials, the Germans find their calculations altogether upset, and we are told that the mass of rejected material they have to replace is appalling. It is stated, apparently on good authority, that the whole of the cylinders (40 pairs) made for the engines being made in Hanover for the East Indian Railway have been rejected, and the requirement of the official inspectors are a revelation to the German engineers. Some time since the Americans sampled the Indian locomotive trade, and it is generally believed that they were thoroughly sick of the business long before the last locomotive ordered was accepted and delivered. Our engineers have practically supplied the whole of the locomotive power for the Indian railways, and long experience has taught them exactly what they have to endure in connection with the carrying out of the contracts. The vague expressions used on behalf of the Secretary of State for India as to the respective quality, and therefore value, of British and German locomotives is rather puzzling. It would be interesting to know what is conveyed by the admission that German engines are "possibly inferior in respect of finish," and for practical purposes "equal or nearly equal" to the work done in this country. Finish, as applied to the working parts of a locomotive, means everything as to its working life and efficiency while at work, and means also the difference between very light and very heavy repairs. We do not suppose by "finish" the Secretary of State is referring to the coats of paint and varnish on the lagging sheets, and the artistic manner in which a coat of paint is "picked out," but referring, we believe, to the nicety with which all the parts are finished and adjusted, he admits "possibly" that he is buying an inferior article from Germany and lecturing British manufacturers because they demand better pay for better work.—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

MR. CHARLES M. SCHWAB, the president of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust, has just made a matter of £3,705,000 by transferring some of his Bethlehem Steel Company's holdings for bonds of the new shipbuilding trust. The shipping trust wanted to gain control of the Bethlehem Steel Works so that it could more cheaply construct vessels. Mr. Schwab was known to have big interests in the Bethlehem Company, and after a little dinner with Mr. Lewis Nixon, the moving spirit of the shipping combine, it was announced that for £5,299,000 worth of Mr. Nixon's stock Mr. Schwab had made over to him Bethlehem Steel stock that cost Mr. Schwab less than a year ago £5,00,000.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE GOLFING SILLY SEASON.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

THE cricket season began amid hail and sleet; it was continued through a most unsummerlike summer; and it threatens to end to an accompaniment of rain and thunder. The majority of the matches fixed for the opening day of the current week were ruined by the wet weather. One of them, indeed—that between Middlesex and Lancashire at Lord's—was not even started, while in three other matches play was restricted to a single day. These were the contests between Surrey and Derbyshire, Somerset and Yorkshire, and Warwickshire, and Essex. The number of drawn games in the county championship competition this year has been phenomenal. Over fifty per cent. of the matches played up to date have been unfinished, and the effect of this has not unnaturally been seen in the diminished interest aroused by the competition and the consequent reduction in the attendance of spectators at county matches. It was not possible to begin the match between Somerset and Yorkshire at Taunton until Wednesday, but the day's play produced some interesting cricket in which Yorkshire were seen to slightly the best advantage. The wicket favoured the bowlers and the scoring was low, Yorkshire being dismissed for 129 and Somerset for 104. Rhodes, on a pitch that suited him, captured six wickets for 32. Against Gloucestershire at the end of last week he secured ten wickets for 60 runs, thus giving him a record for the two matches of sixteen wickets for 92. For Somerset Braund both bowled and batted admirably. It was due chiefly to the efforts of the rejected of Surrey that Somerset were able to defeat Yorkshire earlier in the season. On Wednesday he dismissed four batsmen for 22 and followed this up by scoring an admirable 43 on a damaged wicket against Hirst, Rhodes, Haigh, and Jackson—four of the best bowlers in England, Braund's 43 under these circumstances was worth many a century on a sound pitch. It is to be regretted that the match was left unfinished, for though Yorkshire were 88 runs ahead with nine wickets still to fall in their second innings, the preponderance was not so great but that Somerset might not still have repeated their previous achievements against the redoubtable champions. We shall, however, be obliged to wait until next season before the merits of the two teams can again be put to the test. Meanwhile Somerset is in possession of the "rubber."

Yorkshire is now in the happy position of being unable to lose the championship. The Northerners have only two more matches to play, and even if they were defeated in both encounters they would still be champions. Thus for the third year in succession Yorkshire carries off the honours of English cricket. It will be more convenient to defer an appreciation of their work in 1902 until next week, when their county programme is concluded. But in the meantime no one will bewail the success of the Yorkshire team which, under the leadership of Lord Hawke, is as sportsmanlike as it is efficient and capable. The following is the championship table brought up to date,—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dwn.	Pts.	Per.
Yorkshire	23	11	1	11	10	83·33
Lancashire	21	7	4	10	3	27·27
Notts	19	5	3	11	2	25·00
Sussex	21	5	3	13	2	25·00
Surrey	23	6	4	13	2	20·00
Kent	20	8	7	5	1	6·66
Warwickshire	15	4	4	7	0	00·00
Somersetshire	17	6	7	4	—1	—7·69
Worcestershire	20	5	6	9	—1	—9·09
Essex	17	2	3	12	—1	—20·00
Middlesex	15	3	5	7	—2	—25·00
Derbyshire	15	3	5	7	—2	—25·00
Leicestershire	16	2	4	10	—2	—33·33
Gloucestershire	18	3	8	7	—5	—45·45
Hampshire	14	2	8	4	—6	—60·00

Kent, like Middlesex, suffers from the fact that until the season is half gone it is unable to place its full strength in the field. As at present represented Kent possesses one of the most powerful county teams in the country. Its batting, with Burnup Dillon, Day, Marsham, Mason, and Alec Hearne in its ranks, is imposing in its variety and formidability; its bowling, with Bradley, Blythe, and Mason to sustain the attack, is worthy of Kentish traditions and in Huish the county has one of the finest wicket-keepers in the country. Kent's position on the championship table is sixth, but next to Yorkshire it has won more matches than any other of its rivals. On Wednesday, after declaring its first innings closed, Kent defeated Worcestershire by nine wickets, the features of the match being the brilliant bowling of Blythe and the fine batting of Burnup (104) and Day (64). Burnup is one of the best amateur batsmen in the country, and so consistently has he played this season that he has scored over fifty thirteen times, over a hundred twice, and his aggregate of runs is 1,481. In this wet season this is a splendid record, and the wonder is that Burnup was not given a place in the Gentlemen vs. Players match. He certainly deserved it.

That the cricket season is drawing to a close there are evidences on every hand. Yorkshire have nearly completed their country championship campaign; they have only three more matches to play. These particular games may be big with fate, but it is hardly possible that at this time of day Yorkshire can be robbed of their supremacy. Indeed, the indisputable superiority of the Yorkshiremen over all their rivals, save one, has tended in some measure, combined with the fact that the championship. How far ahead of all other competitors are the Yorkshire team may be seen from a glance at the championship table, which shows Australians were with us, to reduce the interest in the fight for the that Yorkshire's percentage of points is 83.33, while that of Lancashire, who are second, is only 27.27. The counties immediately beneath Yorkshire on the list are fairly well matched, and there is likely to be a keen struggle for the second place. But for this season at least Yorkshire's position is unassailable. The cricket at the end of last week was particularly interesting, even though it followed immediately upon the most sensational contest between England and Australia that this generation of cricketers has witnessed. One of its most striking features was the overwhelming defeat of Lancashire by Surrey. It was due entirely to the excellence of the Surrey bowling. During recent years one had become so accustomed to regard the Surrey attack as merely indifferently good that this sudden revival comes in the nature of a gratifying surprise. It is chiefly due to the splendid form of Lockwood and the partial recovery by Richardson of that spin and pace which for several years made him the greatest fast-bowler in the world. Against Lockwood and Richardson the Lancashire batsmen were feeblenees personified. They never looked like getting many runs, and as one after another of them fell before the onslaught of the two famous fast bowlers it was difficult to realise that these same men brought about the downfall of Surry earlier in the season. Lockwood's record for the game was twelve wickets for 96 runs and this, comming after his fine effort in the Test match, completes the tale of a magnificent week's work.

In the unexplained absence of Mr. D. L. A. Jephson, Mr. V. F. S. Crawford captained the Surrey team against Lancashire, and his decision not to let Lancashire follow on on Friday afternoon when 215 runs behind has produced quite an unnecessary amount of criticism. Vague suggestions have been made that this action was prompted by the Surrey officials, whose eagle eyes had detected the chance of securing a Saturday afternoon gate. Even if that were the fact—which it is not—we do not know that the spectators should complain at the prospect of seeing another day's cricket. But, indeed, Mr. Crawford was left entirely to his own devices, and that he was justified in taking the course he did is proved by the fact that Surrey won by 291 runs. One finds it difficult to see why Surrey supporters should be less happy because Surrey did not win by an innings.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING AT POONA.

THE HON. MR. LELY.

The Hon. Mr. Lely on Saturday in the debate on the Budget, said: I should not presume to take up your Excellency's time this afternoon, only that being connected rather closely with some parts of the administration it seems to me that perhaps I may by a few words be able to help in clearing up possible misunderstanding. It is true that, as the Hon. Mr. Monteath says, we have had a year of trouble—another year of trouble, but it has evoked on the part of all grades of Government officers a continued self-sacrifice and from the masses of the people patience and courage which can only be appreciated by those who have seen it. The cloud has had a silver lining, the blended virtues of both races, and I cannot but hope that when the darkness has passed away, it will broaden into a still brighter day than the country has ever yet seen. The Hon. Mr. Dikshit made some remarks about irrigation which gave voice to the popular impression that Government has not done all it might in this branch of work. Now I am not able to give comprehensive statistics, but perhaps a closer and clearer view may be obtained by looking to a limited locality. I take the district of Ahmedabad not because it stands alone but because it is representative, and because the council may learn from what was done there what has been done elsewhere in many other districts. Now it appears from figures kindly supplied to me by the able executive engineer, Mr. Furdoonjee Tarapoorwalla, that from August 1899 to June 1902 there was spent in that district alone in famine relief, on drainage works over 3 1-2 lakhs; on irrigation works, that is canals and their accessories, about 7 lakhs, on irrigation tanks over 12 lakhs, and on village water tanks over 9 lakhs, coming on the whole to nearly 32 lakhs of rupees, and to that must be added about 3 lakhs of rupees advanced to the people for the construction of wells, making altogether a total irrigation expenditure of about 35 lakhs of rupees during those 3 years in one single district, a district containing no more than about 600,000 rural population. Now to come to just a little detail, To begin with drainage, Sixty miles of channels were dug, varying from 80 feet to 15 feet in width to carry off the water which came from the Kadi Pergana of H. H. the Gaekwar, and water logged large areas of land in three talukas thus causing destruction to the crops, and malaria to the people. All that is to some extent changed. Then as to canals. The system commonly known as the Khari system has been developed. The river Khari has for many years irrigated a good deal of land, but the volume of water in it was insufficient to meet the demands and in order to replenish the supply the engineers have gone right away sixty miles north to the river Hathmati, and there they have widened the Hathmati canal for 10 miles of its course in order to bring down the surplus water of the river Hathmati into the Khari. They took of the Bokh a large depression and by damming it they made it into a storage reservoir of 300,000,000 cubic feet capacity. That also is connected on the south with the Khari river. Then coming down to Daskroi taluka they repaired and improved a chain of old storage tanks—the Chandoola, the Malik Shaiban, and many others. Withal they constructed 30 miles of distributing canals thereby bringing under new irrigation more than 12,000 acres of land. Of course the system from the Hathmati river in the north down to the gates of Ahmedabad in the South is a local system, but within its limits it is one of which

ANY GOVERNMENT MIGHT BE PROUD.

To add to that, 78 irrigation tanks have been prepared, and improved ones of the most suitable forms of irrigation for that part of the country, also 28 village tanks. Some wise people don't believe in village tanks. They say famine relief money spent on them is wasted. All I can say is that they won't find a single cultivator to agree with them. Over and above all this the sound maxim has been established that Government must build canals but the people must build their wells. They alone know where and when a well will pay, and they alone know how best to utilise the money by employing their servants, their family members and their neighbours. And I can honestly say as a general statement that no single responsible person who has gone to Government and asked for money for this purpose has been sent empty away. In this single district alone—Ahmedabad—I confine myself all through to it, three lakhs of rupees have been advanced during the last three years for this class of work, resulting in 700 pukka wells, a permanent endowment to the district and an infinite number of kacha wells. Now, your Excellency, I say that in face of these irrigation figures in a single district, I think it may be fairly claimed in behalf of Government that "out of the nettle" famine they have "plucked" as far as possible the "flower" of future safety. Time presses, your Excellency, but I would very much like to say a few words about agricultural banks, but in view of what your Excellency said to the Hon. Mr. Moses, I am in doubt whether I should be in order. I will ask your Excellency's ruling whether I may make a few remarks on Agricultural Banks. It must be understood that I neither criticise nor defend the policy of the Government, I very much wish to point out what I consider the duty of the people in reference to these banks.

The Governor: What I objected to in Mr. Moses' remarks was that I thought he was going rather further in relation to the action of the Government than is within our province to criticise.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

The Hon. Mr. Lely (continuing): I don't wish to make the slightest reference of that sort. Your Excellency, just a few words about agricultural banks which are often put forward as the elixir of village life. Much is said and written about them, but it is exceedingly difficult to find any one who has a clear conception of what these banks should be or why they should be started. Some persons have put forward recently well-meant schemes for starting banks of the kind. I should very much like to examine them but at present I can only say that the fundamental defect in them is that the spirit is not in them—the spirit of independence, of popular independence and self-help which has done so much to make these banks in other countries a verifying influence. They are associations of capitalists only. Modern co-operation is different from that. The co-operative factor in the modern sense is not a combination of employers only. That is a joint stock company. It is not a combination of employed only. That is a trades union. But it is a league, every member of which is at once and in turn both employer and employed; so the essence of a co-operative bank is that every member should be at once both borrower and lender, a lender and at any rate a possible borrower. By their joint frugality they save capital, and by their joint credit they borrow it and lend it to each other. Your Excellency, I take it that their co-operation is the one hopeful and radical means of combatting in this country the demon of agricultural indebtedness. For consider what it means in village? It means that under the leadership of their most respected and trusted men the people join themselves together without any reference to Government, they join themselves together to help each other. They contribute small sums, getting four or five per-cent and lend from the fund so created to each other at six or more. The directors or committee or whatever you call them gradually acquire a special influence. Being already the head men they become the bankers of the community and they exercise in time a check on reckless borrowing. In these days, if a man goes to the bania he gets practically what he asks for subject to the value of his house and home, but the same man will go to our committee, who have known him from infancy and whose interest as fellow villagers it is to save him from ruin, and they say: "No my friend, your land is only 20 acres and your income one hundred rupees a year, you are already indebted to the tune of Rs. 200. It is altogether absurd of you to want Rs. 100 on this occasion when your worthy father when he was among us would have done with Rs. 20 or Rs. 30, or Rs. 40, and Rs. 20, Rs. 30, or Rs. 40, you shall have and no more. Of course the fool in his folly might go off to the bania, but I have good hope that after a time the reasonableness of the committee will make itself felt, and the stigma of popular disapproval will be affixed not as now in the man who refuses to come up to a certain standard of extravagance, but on the man who defies the committee and oversteps the limits that they have laid down. Now, sir, I come to the question of how these village banks, these peasant banks—I don't refer to credit banks or State banks of any sort, but peasant banks, run by the people themselves—how they are to be planted and reared into vigorous life.

THE HOPE OF CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Dupernec in his little book gives us the answer. He says: "The history of co-operative banking is the history of individuals. The apostles of the movement threw themselves heart and soul into their work, preaching on it, writing on it, and in at least one case being persecuted on account of it." And here I feel, sir, I am treading on rather perilous ground; for the experience of others shows that anyone, especially if he is a Government servant, who criticises the action or inaction of the educated classes, must expect to be put down as hostile to them; if he disagrees with them on any question of general policy, he is narrow-minded. If he ventures to hint that on certain points they are going wrong, he is a calumniator. Well, Sir, fortunately hard words break no bones. But even if they did, I must take the risk of saying, with all courtesy, that the private citizens of the country, and more especially the educated and intelligent ones among them have not done all that they might in this matter. Last year my hon. friend Mr. Mehta, in one of his speeches before this Council on the Bombay Land Revenue Amendment Bill took occasion to defend himself and his associates from the charge of being destructive critics only. He said: The charge of being only destructive critics is absolutely unfounded. We struggled with Sir W. Wedderburn for the establishmen of agricultural banks. We struggled for years, extorted even the approval of the Local and Supreme Governments, and still a proposal which might have to a certain extent helped in solving the money lending problem and in controlling the sowcar has been shelved and shelved and it is only after years of disappointing inaction that it is now being again resuscitated. That is to say, that for many many years my hon. friend, and those acting with him, from their Council seats and their editorial chairs were crying aloud to Government to get this particular waggon out of the rut, and having its hands full with other responsibilities it didn't see its way to comply and so the waggon still lies where it did, and upon the head of Government must rest the blame. Now, Sir, I do trust that my hon. friend, with that fair mindedness, which is one of his most remarkable characteristics, will not refuse to review his case, and to consider whether he was not putting

THE SADDLE ON THE WRONG HORSE.

Is it the fault of the Government, is it? Well I will ask the Council just to look for a few minutes away from India to other countries where these banks have prospered, and to ask who did the work there. Look at Germany? Who was Schulze Delitsch. He was a man of small means and resigned a subordinate judicial post in order to give himself to the work of encouraging the masses to self help. Who was Raiffeisen? He was a rural burgomaster, a man no more connected with Government than the village Patel in this country. He, too, was a man of small means of indifferent health but of unbounded devotion to his fellow-countrymen. Look at Russia—who was Longuinine? He was a landed proprietor. In Italy, Luzzatti was a professor of political economy. Wollemborg was a landed proprietor. Don Cromti, a priest of the popular religion. In France, Durand was a lawyer, of Lyons, Bonvie was a landed proprietor Rayneri, a banker of Mentone Coming to England the co-operative principle is chiefly embodied in building societies which, at this moment, comprise more than 600,000 members. Everyone of these societies is the handiwork of private persons. The "28 Rochdale Pioneers" who met together and put down £1 a piece and with the £28 so obtained founded the famous stores which have since turned out millions of money—who were they? They were not officials, they were not public servants of any kind, they were not even men of wealth or social influence, they were not even B. A.'s or L. L. B's., they were simple, ordinary working men. All this, Sir, may be learned in the admirable report written by Mr. Nicholson; and the sum and substance of it is that in no country has the village bank—the peasant bank—been initiated by Government. In some countries, such as Germany, the Government was actually unfavourable and for many years the banks had to do without the elementary right of suing and being sued. Even in those countries where the higher authorities approved it, it was private citizens who first broke the ground, and then, and not till then, did Government step in and regulate and facilitate. Then, your Excellency, we come to India, and here a distinguished member of the class and profession to which Schulze Delitsch and Durand belong, rises in his place in Council and makes it a public reproach to Government that they don't do this thing. Sir, I may be charged, most unjustly, with being out of sympathy with the educated classes of this country.

Hon. Mr. Mehta: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Lely.—But none the less is it laid upon me to say again that they have failed in their duty to their country in this their particular need, to stir up the dreary deadness of a single village where most of the population hang in bad times upon the Government and in good times upon the sowcar, where man goeth forth to his toil in the morning that the sowcar may reap, to send a thrill of manly independence and self-help through such a community, in the form however humble of co-operative union is—to do this in a single village, would be to do more service to the country, which I know they love, than to make 20 speeches however eloquent and however convincing. Of course, if no one else will try—if the men are wanting—Government must, as I believe they are doing in the United Provinces. But the work is not fitly their work. Government servants in these days of high pressure, are unable to go into the villages to spend there perhaps many days thrashing this matter out. Behind them ever walks the shadow of the taxgatherer prejudicing everything they say or do. But with a private citizen as sponsor, armed only with good sense and fellowfeeling, backed up also if you like with the cordial goodwill of Government, everything would be on a different footing. In a word, sir, and it is my last word, if these agricultural banks, and I must say I have great hope for them and sincerely hope to see them widely instituted in the country—if they are ever to thrive, it must be by non-official intelligence, by non-official influence, and by non-official patriotism.

Hon. Mr. Mehta: Anything official?

Hon. Mr. Lely: Official good will.

Hon. Mr. Mehta: Ah I see.

MONDAY PROCEEDINGS.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The proceedings of the Legislative Council were resumed to-day, the Governor presiding.

Mr. Monteath replied on the budget debate and the Governor closed the discussion.

His Excellency said: My hon. colleague Mr. Monteath has dealt as fully as was possible at such short notice, to the most important subjects that have been raised in this Budget discussion. I shall therefore not detain you with more than one or two remarks, but I should just like to say in order to make matters perfectly clear with reference to some observations which were made by my hon. colleague, that although Government do not consider that the result of the recent commission held at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Parekh was sufficient to justify further dislocation of the ordinary routine of the administration by anything like the reappointment of a similar commission, still at the same time I wish to emphasise what my hon. colleague said, that while Government hold it would be to the advantage of the public service that complaints of any harshness or oppression by Government servants should be laid before the proper officer, still if that proper officer should fail in his duty or is believed to fail in his duty, an appeal can be made by a gentleman of Mr. Parekh's attainments in the proper quarters; in the first instance to the Commissioner of the Northern Division, than whom no more sympathetic officer lives in the presidency, and of course in the ultimate result to Government. The Hon. Mr. Mehta referred to the reopening of the Ahmednagar High School and the grant to the Fergusson College. I have to say that within the time I have not been able to procure papers to look into these two quarters, but have sent for them and these matters will be considered. The hon. gentleman asked if I could say anything about the Delhi Durbar. Well, since the hon. gentlemen spoke I have no doubt he has seen the text of the Viceroy's Speech which I think gives fuller information than anything I could give. I merely wish to take the opportunity of saying so far as the Government of Bombay is concerned the action that has been taken in this matter has been taken under instructions of the Government of India. Though it is not germane to the matter, I may take opportunity of expressing my very great regret that I have been unable to invite a large number of gentlemen whom I should have been most happy to invite, but it is simply from the fact that we have only a limited amount of ground allotted to us by the Government of India and every inch of that ground will be occupied by, I am sure, a representative body of gentlemen.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton then moved that the time for the report of the Select Committee on the Worli Creek Bill be extended for six months and it was agreed to.

Mr. Monteath introduced a bill to provide for the preparation and maintenance of a Record of Rights in lands of the Bombay Presidency and moved the first reading.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Khare, Mr. Dikshit and Mr. Parekh spoke, and Mr. Monteath having briefly replied the bill was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee.

A bill to amend the Khote Settlement Act, Mr. Monteath announced, would be shortly introduced.

The Council then rose.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath said:—I am obliged to the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra and the Hon. Mr. Khare for furnishing me on Saturday with copies of their speeches, and asking that they should be taken as read. But might I, with deference, point out that if it is difficult to reply at once in an adequate manner to speeches read somewhat hurriedly, it is still more difficult—I should not perhaps use exaggerated language if I called it impossible—to reply at once to speeches which are neither spoken nor read. The Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji was good enough to send me a draft of his speech on Friday night, but of course that was not in time to let me get information by Saturday in regard to more obscure matters to which he referred. If honourable members wish to save the time of the Council by letting members of Government have copies of their speeches, that object will be effected only if they furnish them at least 2 or 3 days before the meeting.

THE DATE OF THE MEETING.

My honourable friend Mr. Mehta questions the correctness of the view I expressed that a meeting of Council cannot be held for the sole purpose of the discussion of the Financial Statement. I ought to have said that the Act, not the rules, prohibited such a course, but there appears to be good authority for the view I expressed subject to that modification. The question was raised ten years ago. It was put thus: "The decision appears to turn upon the interpretation of the words in section 2 at any meeting of the Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations"! Do the words for the purpose of making laws and regulations qualify the word 'meeting' or the word 'Council?" Apparently legal advice was sought and it was that "a meeting of Council can be summoned only for the purpose of making laws and regulations, and it cannot legally be summoned for the purpose of merely discussing the financial statement or of giving replies to questions at a time when there is no (strictly) legislative business before it." The expression used in these quotation is "discussing the financial statement" and that is what we have been supposed to be doing. But it seems to me that we have been discussing almost every thing but the financial statement. Some of the topics dealt with might well be made the subject of elaborate essays, and cannot be very usefully treated in a few words. Others relating to the grievances or alleged grievances of individuals would have more fitly been made the subject of petitions.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

I am not sure that it is open to us at all in this Council to discuss the principles of the Provincial Settlements but at any rate it is unnecessary, for as I have mentioned in the Financial Statement the question is under the considerations of the Government of India. Although I cannot hold myself responsible for correcting inaccurate statements made here or elsewhere regarding orders or measures of Government, it may be of advantage if I point out that the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra is under misapprehension in supposing that the contribution of ninety-one lakhs made by the Secretary of State is recuring till March 1905. It has been given for the last year only. As regards the grants-in-aid of plague expenditure I think honourable members have forgotten that the items which should properly be met from general and local funds respectively were discriminated with great care, and that the grants referred to are made in respect of expenditure which should properly be met from local funds. It seems but reasonable that such grants should be made only when necessity is shown and at any rate that is the view of the Government of India.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

It may be inferred from the Financial Statement that I am very largely in agreement with what has fallen from honourable members with regard to primary education. Personally I should like to see such education both compulsory and free if the country were ripe for it. But surely it would be both premature and unwise to attach penalties to absence from school before the great bulk of the people can appreciate the justice or equity of them. In a matter of this kind we cannot go far in advance of public opinion. However I am specially concerned with the question of provision of funds. The suggestion that primary education should be made entirely a provincial charge is not one which I see any reason for supporting. We are naturally inclined to follow English rather than continental precedent in the matter, and at any rate the local fund cess was instituted to a large extent to provide means for primary education, and there is no reason why these means should be given up. Although it is not specially my province, I take the opportunity of saying that as the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula informs us the question of reading the Koran in schools maintained by public funds has been solved in the City of Bombay, I have hopes that it will be found capable of solutions in Sind. The appalling ignorance of the Mahomedan agriculturists in that province is most detrimental to their welfare, and it is desirable that every thing which is legitimate should be done to move it as rapidly as is possible.

FORESH LANDS.

I am somewhat surprised that the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra should characterise the forest rules in Thana as harsh. They have been moulded and re-moulded in accordance with the recommendations of Commissions and various officers sympathetic with the people. The present Collector Mr. Carr both as forest settlement officer and in his existing capicity has taken special pains to secure to agriculturists all privileges to which they are reasonably entitled and to settle members of the wild tribes within the forest area in suitable terms. As regards the complaint of the Honourable Mr. Diksit that land within the forest area which was applied for cultivation for 3 years was not granted, I do not know the facts, but I do not agree with his theory that land which is not remunerative as forest or which does not produce timber should not be retained as forest. The interest of the Forest Department should certainly be subordinated to those of agriculture, but it is generally in the interests of agriculture to have the poor lands on hill-sides clothed with vegetation rather than have their produce or crop of little value and then have the soil washed away.

A GOOD PRODUCE LABORATORY.

The suggestion of the Hon. the Chief of Ichalkuranji that there should be a special laboratory for ascertaining the value of food produce does not commnend itself to me. There would be little to do in such a laboratory and there are other means of which full advantage is taken, of ascertaining the value of fresh produce. I need scarcely inform the Hon. Mr. Diksit that enquiry will be made regarding his statement based on personal experience that there is delay on the part of the Income Tax Collector in Bombay in issuing notices and receipts and that receipts are sometimes refused.

THE INAMDARS.

The subject of the collection of the rent of revenue of inamdars is still engaging the attention of Government and in receipt of reports called for it will be seen whether or not the existing orders are sufficient. The suggestion of the Honourable the Chief of Inchalkurunji that the remuneration of the village officers should depend on the amount they collect for inamdars is not one which at present seems to me either practicable or expedient. It is not the case that such an arrangement is in force in unalienated villages except to the extent that the remuneration is fixed for ten years on the average collections of the previous 5 years. I cannot ascertain that any inquiry has been made whether the inamdars are willing to have their revenue collected by Government, nor do I quite understand what is really intended to be meant. The order that payment to Radan inamdars shall be made through the treasuries will not be cancelled. Government is responsible for the payment and will not allow it to be made without the intervention of Government officers or without coming in the public accounts.

A PERMANENT STTLEMENT.

I will not follow the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra into a dissertation on the value of a Permanent Settlement, but I have the satisfaction of informing him that this Presidency has already got the settlement which he regards as best suited for it. In all but a few talukas which will be shortly dealt with the initial assessment has been fixed, and further revisions will be made only on such grounds as he mentions,—rise of prices, improvement of communications or other improvements made at the public expense. I must also decline to follow the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra and other honourable members into a discussion of the general pitch of the assessment. Our views are contained in the reply we prepared to a letter of Mr. Dutt which will be found in a volume now offered for sale to the public. Honourable members are quite at liberty to hold that Mr. Dutt has better means of judging or is better capable of judging than we, but a persistent repetition of Mr. Dutt's opinion does not call from me for anything beyond a reference to the Memorandum I have mentioned.

ASSESSMENT IN THE DECCAN.

I am not aware what the late Famine Commission meant by the expression "full assessment" which with dissent in part of one thing held the assessment in the Deccan districts to be. If, as the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra and the Hon. Mr. Diksit understand, they meant full economic rent, than their view is inconsistent with the only evidence they produce and utterly inconsistent with the fact that capitalists eagerly seek for land and generally receive several multiples of the assessment as their rent. The officers serving in the Deccan who were recently asked whether there were any tracts in which a temporary reduction of the assessment would be expedient, unanimously replied that there were none, and it is notorious that in most places in the Deccan the assessment can be paid with ease if there is even one fair crop in 3 years. I am a devout believer in moderation of assessment, holding that over assessment is as deleterious to the state as it is to the individual occupant, and I will do what in me lies to obtain a reduction of rates which can be shown to be too high, but I can see no reason whatsoever for a general reduction of assessment.

THE QUESTION OF REDUCTION.

The statistics furnished by some honourable members seem to me a singularly inadequate ground for the proposal. No country in the world could have passed through a series of such calamitous seasons as have afflicted this presidency without signs of injury, and there would have been decreases of absence of increase in population and agricultural stock if all the land had been held free of assessment. The calamities constitute a ground for temporary assistance, which has been liberally given; they constitute of ground for a reduction of assessment in times of ordinary prosperity.

As honourable members recognize, the fact that a commission is sitting renders it unnecessary to deal with several points affecting irrigation which they have raised. But the statement of the Hon. Mr. Parekh that one of the best survey officers assigned as the object for the separation of soil and water rates the remission of the latter when water fails and that such remission is not given, calls for comment. It was found that in the period of the former settlements the remission was rarely granted, and it was held that it would be better to reduce the water rates and make the occupants continously responsible for them. Under the settlements the occupants are not now entitled to a remission of water any more than of soil rates. The question whether it would be wise to alter the arrangement is no doubt one which the Commission will consider

(To be continued in our next issue.)

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE RECENT PRESIDENCY MATCH.

FOR the fourth year in succession the Parsis have defeated the Presidency at Bombay, and in consequence much has been written by the critics on the high standard attained in the game by the Zoroastrians. Having witnessed most of these games since their institution, it has always struck me that the secret of the Parsis' success, especially on the sodden treacherous Bombay wicket, has been due more to their superiority in bowling and general excellence in the field than to their batting, which, in my opinion, has rarely been on a level with that of the Presidency teams against which they have competed. With the exception of Mistri, the Parsis have never had any batsman approaching the same standard of excellence as J. G. Greig, H. R. Troup, R. M. Poore, J. E. Trask, A. P. Douglas, M. R. Jardine, A. H. Newnham, and several others who have played for the Presidency since 1892, and when they have won, whether at Bombay or Poona, their success has invariably been due to the high level of excellence they have shown in the field rather than to any brilliancy with the bat. When the history of the matches comes to be written, the correctness of my remarks will be borne out by the facts disclosed. The Parsis have nearly always been stronger in bowling even in the best days of the Presidency, when Newnham and Raikes assisted the side. On the Bombay wicket, where most of their successes have been gained, this superiority in bowling has given them a great advantage, and while they can be certain of the assistance of trundlers of the calibre of Mehta, Mistri, Balsara, and Pavri, the Presidency, in the absence of bowlers of equal calibre, will always find the road to victory an uphill one. On the hard easy-playing Poona wicket, the weakness of the Parsi batting has more than once shown itself in the last few years, and only last year, on a wicket which gave the bowlers no assistance, the Parsis failed badly against the mediocre attack of Douglas, Cheetham, and John. On the strength of their victories at Bombay, the Parsis have earned the reputation of being the best all-round representative team in India. Without wishing in any way to detract from or underestimate their ability as cricketers, I can hardly concede them this honour. On a hard dry wicket such as the Eden Gardens ground Calcutta provides, they would probably meet more than their match in a strong Calcutta team which would include Wigram, Guise, Hignell, Wood, Akers-Douglas. Reynolds, and Bray. Aligarh College, too, would not unlikely lower their colours under similar conditions. All this fuss about the invincibility of the Parsis is really the work of a few Bombay critics, who are evidently under the impression that outside western India the class of cricket played is not worth considering. I have no personal animus against the Parsis, and admire their cricket as much as any one else, but I object to their self-styled title of champions of India. While giving every credit to the Parsis for their victory at Bombay this year, I hardly think they would have won had Cheetham and Sprott been able to play. Both were in the team originally selected, but the former owing to a business engagement and the latter owing to an injury to his thumb, had to forego the pleasure of playing. It will not be denied, even by the Parsis themselves, that the inability of these two players to don flannels seriously affected the chances of the Presidency. Cheetham on the season's form was far and away the best batsman in Bombay, as his average of 61·5 for 12 innings, four times not out proves. Next to Greig he was clearly the best batsman on the side and his loss probably cost the Presidency the match. No player knew the Bombay wicket better and as the margin by which the Presidency were defeated was only 44 runs it is not unreasonable to think that these would have been forthcoming from Cheetham's bat. His absence also considerably weakened the bowling as there is no bowler who can more readily accommodate himself to all kinds of wickets. Sprott's batting, too, would probably have turned the scale in favour of the Presidency, as however efficient a substitute Walcott may have proved himself to be as a wicket-keeper there can be no question about the respective batting abilities of the two men. Presidency supporters ruminated sadly on Cheetham's absence, especially in the fourth innings of the match when a rot set in which threatened to see the whole side out for something under 50 runs. The principal factor in the defeat of the Presidency was unquestionably Mistri's magnificent bowling. I have never seen the left hander in better form with the ball and I have been following his doings closely during the past twelve years. Rhodes himself could hardly have been more successful. Although always a bowler to be feared it is as a bat that one expects most from Mistri. In this department, however, he met with scant success and he was either short of practice or has gone off in form. Whatever the cause of his failure, he is certainly not the great batsman that he was. He has done nothing worthy of his reputation as a batsman in big matches for over two years. Next to Mistri's bowling the batting of Greig in the first innings of the Presidency struck me as being the best thing in the match. It is doubtful if the "little man" ever made runs under more adverse conditions. The bowlers were dead on the spot and helped by the wicket Mistri was getting such a lot of work on the ball that it was dangerous to attempt to score off him. His leg breaks varied by an occasional ball which broke right across the wicket required the closest watching, and it was only a batsman of Greig's skill who could have scored under the circumstances. Greig himself afterwards described the wicket as being the worst he has ever played on in India. Meherbomji's batting was crisp and attractive but a bit risky. He is a batsman of the Jessop order whose methods he has cultivated with some degree of success. He will however have to get out of the habit of lifting the ball—which he does far too frequently to be safe—before he can claim to be considered a really great batsman. Colabawalla is a player the antithesis of Meherbomji and can stonewall with greater success than any other player I have ever met in India. His two innings were of incalculable value to his side and deserved the recognition they received. Pavri, the Parsi captain, batted stubbornly in both innings and is in better form than I have seen him for some time. Perhaps the effort which raised most enthusiasm was Deas' batting in the second innings of the Presidency. Coming in at a time when victory not only seemed out of the question but a bad break down was more than probable, he put new life into the game treating the bowling with scantier respect than any other batsman on the side dared to. His display was of course a lucky one but for all that none the less valuable.

The performance of the Presidency team in this match has given dissatisfaction to some of its supporters and several changes in the composition of the team for the return match at Poona have been suggested. Personally, beyond bringing Cheetham and Sprott into the team in place of Davy and Walcott, I think it would be a pity to make any further changes. Cassels and Lumsden may eventually stand down in favour of Captain A. B. Sangster, the Mhow player, and either H. D. Sinclair of Dharwar or L. D. Furber of Poona, but in that case neither of them will have been given a fair trial as both are essentially dry wicket batsmen.

R.

KEMP AND COMPANY LIMITED.

THE twenty-first ordinary General Meeting of the Company was held at the Company's laboratory premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, yesterday afternoon when Mr. Hurkishondass Nurrotamdass presided. The directors' report has already been published.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report and the accounts made up to the 30th June last said:—I have the honor to present for your approval and adoption the twentieth Annual Report of this company and I am quite sure that, in view of the many difficulties we have had to contend with during the last year, you will agree with me that it is very satisfactory. We have before us the extreme depression of Trade generally in Bombay, a depression caused by many circumstances. The continued ravages of Plague and Famine have caused poverty where in former years there was good and profitable business, the keen competition of Home and Continental Houses with consequent reduction in our profits have all to be fought against, and there are many other factors which I need not trouble you with which help to make business more and more difficult. I can, however, assure you that your Directors are keenly alive to the present condition of trade, and no trouble is spared to maintain the good repute of the Company. Instances are not wanting in Bombay to show how this affects Companies such as ours, it reflects much credit on the management and staff that such a report as that before you can be shown. I may mention in passing that the present year has opened very satisfactorily. Your Company has secured business that promises to work out favourably and there is a prospect of the present year being a successful one. The stock has been most carefully taken by your General Manager and the staff, it is in excellent condition and the item under this heading is vouched for as correct. Our venture in the Esplanade Road was not a success, and, finding that the expenses of these premises swallowed up the profits, and something over, your Directors promptly seized an opportunity that presented itself of vacating the same, and moved this Branch to much more convenient and cheaper premises at Colaba. I would take this opportunity of pointing out to the shareholders that we have now seven fully qualified European Chemists on the staff and a very large number of trained assistants and we can therefore cope with any amount of Pharmaceutical work which is the base of all our operations. Your Head dispensary is now the finest on this side of India, your Laboratory, well fitted with modern appliances, and all your property is covered by insurance. Your Directors take the greatest personal interest in the affairs of the Company and any suggestion for its improvement is gladly welcomed and carefully considered. I cannot conclude without referring to the absence of a familiar figure from our midst. His infirmity is one I am sure we all deplore and although in the course of nature we cannot expect to see him amongst us again I am sure you all appreciate the work he has done for this Company in years gone by and wish him peace for the remainder of his life. I allude to Dr. Blaney, our colleague for so many years.

Mr. Katrack in seconding the resolution said:—

I beg to crave your indulgence to permit me to add my testimony to the very valuable services rendered to the Company by Dr. Thomas Blaney, C. I. E. who has presided in this meeting without intermission since the inception of the Company for the last two decades with full confidence of the Shareholders. Gentlemen, Dr. Blaney has proved himself "a model chairman", he had the interest of the Company at heart; and it is a matter extremely to be regretted that his connection with the Company should have ceased on account of his present delicate health. The Directors have done well in recording the loss of Dr. Blaney's services with sincere regret. Gentlemen, I would go still further and say that in losing Dr. Blaney's services this Company has suffered an irreparable loss in as much as this Company was directly benefitted by the Doctor's extensive practice in the days gone by. It was at my suggestion, Gentlemen, that you so liberally accorded your sanction for the payment of Rs. 100 as fee for each and every meeting of the Board that Dr. Blaney attended and you even went to the trouble and expense of altering the provisions under legal advice of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Company for the purpose. This was an honour and a privilege accorded to the worthy Doctor as an appreciation of his services which he so richly deserved; but it was a pity that his connection did not last long enough to enable him to enjoy that privelege. Gentlemen, you were also good enough to vote Dr. Blaney a Bust in appreciation of his services which now stands in a very prominent place in the Company's Head Office. All those acts of kindness on your part show that the shareholders of this Company were not regardless of the Doctor's valuable services in safeguarding the interests of the Company for a number of years. The appeal made in the Bombay papers by our popular General Manager, Mr. Alfred Pell, for pecuniary help to keep the Doctor comfortably in the European General Hospital, has met with a hearty response from the Doctor's friends and admirers who have subscribed a handsome sum of Rs. 5000, and it is a pleasure to me to reflect that our old friend Mr. D. S. Kemp too has contributed his share towards the fund through his son who is a promising member of the Bombay Bar. We are all thankful to Mr. Pell for the trouble that he took over the matter.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Rustomji B. Jijibhoy proposed that the nomination of Mr. A. Pell in place of Dr. Blaney on the board of directors be confirmed.

Mr. Katrack in seconding the proposition said:—Gentlemen, our very best thanks are due to our worthy General Manager, Mr. Pell, for steering the ship successfully for the twelve months amidst the greatest disadvantages: famine, plague and general dullness of trade all round. The 8 per cent. dividend which the Directors have thought fit to declare must be considered very satisfactory, and the Directors should also be congratulated for bringing out such a cheerful report. I hope Gentlemen, that the General Manager and the Directors will vie with each other to keep up the name, position and status of the Company in future in the same manner as they were pleased to do in years gone by. Gentlemen, our board consists of gentlemen whose very names are a guarantee that the business of the Company will be carefully looked after. I am very glad to find that Mr. Pell has joined the Board and the Directors will find him a very useful colleague. And last, but not least, permit me, Gentlemen, to convey our thanks through the General Manager, to the Staff of the Company who have worked zealously under the orders of their Superior during the year under review. I am glad to find that the Directors have been pleased to make a suitable allowance for them in the shape of bonus, this act of kindness on their part will no doubt induce the staff to work with more vigour in future.

The resolution was carried.

A dividend of 8 per cent on paid up capital or Rs. 14 per share was declared. Messrs. Harkisondass Nurrotamdas and Rustomji B. Jijibhoy were re-elected directors, and Messrs Cornforth and Mistri were appointed auditors for the ensuing year. A bonus of Rs. 3,700 was granted to the company's staff at the discretion of the general manager. The proceeding then ended.

Immediately afterwards an extra-ordinary meeting was held to consider the following proposition, namely: That permission of the company be asked to add the following (section 12) to clause 98 of the company's articles of association. "They may raise and borrow from time to time in the name or otherwise on behalf of the company such sums of money as they from time to time think expedient, either by way of sale or mortgage of the property of the company, or by bonds or debentures, or promissory notes, or in such other manner they deem just, and for the purpose of securing the payment of any money so borrowed with interest."

The proposition was deferred until a necessity for such arose. The meeting was dissolved after a hearty vote of thanks to the persident.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY CROP.

THE total area reported to have been sown in ryotwari villages this season up to the end of July is 269,200 acres, or nearly 49,000 acres more than the area reported at the corresponding date last year, but still largely below the average for recent years. The deficiency is due to the delay in the setting in of the rains and is especially marked in the Circars and the Central districts.

MADRAS COTTON CROP OF 1902.

FIRST REPORT.

The area sown with cotton up to the end of July is 51,300 acres or about the normal area reported, at the corresponding date. The crop is said to be on the whole in fair condition.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

(Concluded from page 5.)

But then the cricket reporter, like most others of us, is fond of his Saturday afternoon holiday—when he can get it. His annoyance at being deprived of it may perhaps explain not a little of the criticism of Mr. Crawford's captaincy which has appeared in the papers Somerset's victory over Kent on Saturday deserves to rank beside the western county's defeat of Yorkshire earlier in the season. After a disastrous first innings Kent rallied in remarkable fashion at the second attempt, and, thanks chiefly to Messrs. Burnup and Day and Alec Hearne, a total of 356 was obtained. Somerset had thus to make 234 to win, and that these were obtained for the loss of eight wickets was due principally to the splendid batting of L. C. H. Palairet, who supplemented his first innings effort of 89 by scoring 80. The Kent bowling is varied and powerful, and the merit of the famous Somerset amateur's batting was in the circumstances very great.

Despite the fact that golf is possible under all conditions of climate—save when snow lies deep on the ground—golfers can by no means pretend to be wholly independent of the weather. On not a few links that lie inland constant supplies of moisture render the ground almost unfit for play, especially on the clay soils. And golf is scarcely enjoyable when a heavy rain-storm wets you through ere the round is half completed, and a keen wind renders a chill or subsequent rheumatism yet more probable. But when all is said, the dull skies which have been a marked feature of the present season are not disliked by the golfer. He prefers them to brilliant sunshine, and, provided other conditions be favourable, they enable him to produce his best game. It is refreshing to see an old-fashioned challenge passing between two professional golfers. In years gone by gentlemen were accustomed to challenge one another to all manner of feats of daring, endurance, and skill, but in these prosaic times sporting matches have gone out of fashion. The challenge referred to emanates from Tom Vardon, who wishes to "take on" Jack White, professional to the Sunningdale Club, in a "home and home" match over seventy-two holes for a wager of £50 a-side. It may or may not be convenient for White to accept the challenge; should he do so, a close and interesting contest should result. It will be remembered that some two years ago White challenged J. H. Taylor to a contest of a similar description and was beaten by the then Champion. In the Open Championship this year White was rather off colour, but Tom Vardon played a great game, securing fifth place, with a score of 313. In his match against Hamill, the Portrush professional on the latter's own green, the Champion was seen at his best. There was "nothing in it" during the first round, Herd squaring the match on the last green but in the afternoon he was in a record-breaking mood. Holing the course in the wonderfully low score of seventy strokes, he won the match by seven and six to play. Hamill previously held the record of seventy-three, which equals the par of the green. At various Continental resorts golf is now being vigorously prosecuted. Visitors to Ostend will soon be able to enjoy a game on the nine-hole course recently laid out on the sand dunes along the coast towards Blankenberghe, and there is a new course in Belgium also, in or near the Forest of the Ardennes, with hotel accommodation at the Chateau Royale d'Ardenne. Trout fishing should be among the attractions in that neighbourhood. The links at Deauville are full-sized, but that pretty watering-place has not been very largely patronised by English visitors this summer. Boulogne is now provided with the inevitable golf course, one having been made last year at Wimereux, two miles along the coast; there are a club-house and a professional, and accommodation is available. Dinard has somewhat lost its vogue as a golfing resort since the course was shortened from eighteen holes to nine a few years ago. At those Continental places which are chiefly patronised during winter, such as Cannes, Nice, and Pau, the golfing season begins in October.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

COMPETITION FOR CAPTAIN WELB'S CUP.

Through the kindness of the Inspector and Adjutant G. I. P. R. Vols. this competion took place on the Ghat Cooper Range on Saturday 6th inst. There was a good attendance of members and as the rain held off fairly well an enjoyable afternoon was spent. This competition usually produces some excellent shooting and Saturday afternoon shoot well sustained the reputation. At 200 yards Sergt.-Major Downing scored 28, the highest possible. This was followed by four scores of 27 and two of 26 at 500 yards Major English scored 27 and was followed by one score of 23 and four of 25 at 600 yards. Ar. Sergt. Goodwin and Segt. Otto scored 26 each.

The Cup was won by Ar. Sergt. Goodwin with the handsome total of 79 out of a possible 84 and was followed by three ties of 77 each.

The next club shoot will be on the Colaba Range on Saturday next 13th at 3-30 sharp. Distances 700 and 800 yards.

	Score 200 Yds.	Score 500 Yds.	Score 600 Yds.	Total.
Ar Sergt A W Goodwin, Ox Lt Infy.	27	26	26	79a
Sergt F E Otto G I P Ry Vols	26	25	26	77
Private G Miles, Ox Lt Infy	27	25	25	77
Major T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	27	27	23	77
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	23	25	24	72
Corpl G Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	26	23	23	72
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	25	25	21	71
Sgt Mjr J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28	23	20	71b
Lce Sgt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	27	19	21	67
Lce Corpl A Bingham, Bo Vol Rifles	24	20	21	65
Lce Sgt G Ebsworth, Ox Lt Infy	23	22	19	64
Pr Mr Sgt O'Donnell, Depot Staff	19	23	21	63
Mr H Harris, Civilian	24	20	18	61
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	22	17	21	60
Asst Surgn R W Chitts, I M Service	24	21	21	55
Lieut A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	16	19	17	52
Gunner P Hunter, Bo Vol Artillery	11	16	19	46
Mr A Loving, Civilian	4	9	2	15

a Winner of the Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal and holder of the "Webb" Challenge Cup.

b Winner of the Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal for highest possible score at 200 yards.

Extra Spoon Competitions were held at the three distances and the aggregate and were won as follows:—

200 Yards.
Sergt-Maj J H Downing 28 points winner of the 1st Spoon.
Maj T M English V D 27 ,, ,, 2nd ,, } tie
Ar Sergt W Goodwin 27 ,, ,, 3rd ,,

500 Yards.
Maj T M English V D 27 points winner of the 1st Spoon.
Ar Sergt W Goodwin 26 ,, ,, 2nd ,,
Private G Miles 25 ,, ,, 3rd ,,

600 Yards.
Ar Sergt W Goodwin 26 points winner of the 1st Spoon.
Sergt F E Otto 26 ,, ,, 2nd ,,
Private G Miles 25 ,, ,, 3rd ,,

Aggregate 200, 500, and 600 yards.
Ar Sergt W Goodwin 79 points winner of the 1st Spoon.
Sergt F E Otto 77 ,, ,, 2nd ,,
Private G Miles 77 ,, ,, 3rd ,,

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Puerta Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

The telegraph administration of the Portuguese Colonies notifies that private telegrams in code or Cipher will be accepted and delivered at Loanda and Benguela (West Africa) if senders and addressees deposit their code books with the authorities at those places.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Line Saigon Bangkok right.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th September 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

AN eminent Solicitor, according to a weekly journal, rushed once into the presence of a Judge sitting in chambers, and at the last moment asked for an order to extend the time in certain proceedings. The Judge so pleasantly consented that, meeting him afterwards, the Solicitor apologised for troubling him with a request for more time at so late an hour. "Don't mention it," answered the Judge; "nothing delights me so much as to give a Solicitor time!"

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

ALTHOUGH pilchards are found in such large shoals they are not exceptionally prolific; each matron considering her duty done when she has introduced 30,000 of her progeny into the world. A ling may be the mother of millions. Pilchards and herrings diverge in habits from their very cradles, the eggs of the first floating at the mercy of waves and tides, while those of the latter are attached to rocks and stones at the bottom of the sea.—"Longman's Magazine."

Two little schoolboys in Holland have sent Queen Wilhelmina a quaint little letter, which, translated, reads:—"Dear Queen,—Do, please, say that our teacher is not to be sent away. She is so good to us, and we love her so much, and really she hasn't done anything. Father says you are powerful and good and that you even pardon murderers, because you wish bad people to become good again." Queen Wilhelmina sent a reply promising that the case of the teacher threatened with dismissal should be investigated.—"Daily Mail."

According to official figures, in the city of New York there are only 737,477, white persons born of native parents, or but 21·4 per cent. of the population of the city. This statement means that out of every hundred persons living within the municipal boundaries of New York seventy-eight are either foreigners, or the children of foreign-born parents, or coloured people. It is also stated that there are in New York City more males under twenty-one years of Slavonic parentage than of any other people, and the number of Slavonic men more than twenty-one years of age exceeds that of any other nationality except Germans and Irish.

There is always a certain amount of electricity in the air, though the kind varies from time to time. Recent investigations seem to show that systematic study of the electrical condition of the atmosphere may be used as an index to the character of forthcoming weather. It is easy to understand that distant thunderstorms can be detected before they actually pass over a place; and instruments have been set up on the Continent with the express purpose of obtaining early notice of the approach of such disturbances. Hailstorms, which are related to electrical effects, can be detected in the same way. Attempts are being made to discover electrical changes which are precursors of other aspects of weather.

Of the whole fleet of 211 British ships which touched at Braila (Roumania) last year, five masters, nine mates, and three engineers were foreigners (writes Mr. Vice-Consul Norcop). Of the petty officers 110 boatswains and 26 carpenters were British to 70 and 87 foreigners respectively. There were 483 British engaged as able seamen to 706 foreigners of that rating; 40 British to 26 foreign ordinary seamen; 457 British to 177 foreign cooks, stewards, and assistant stewards; 646 British to 708 foreign donkeymen and firemen. A great increase is to be noted in the foreign element as regards able seamen, as compared with last year's report. There were 61 apprentices—a large increase on last year.

The foreigner in the fo'castle is evidently not confined to British ships. The official reports to the United States Bureau of Navigation state that during the past fiscal year the shipping commissioners at the seaboard shipped 108,574 men on American vessels. These figures include, of course, the repeated shipments of the same men on different voyages of the same vessels, the returns stating that the number of individual seamen involved did not exceed 20,000. In regard to the nationality of the men shipped, it is interesting to note that 34,957 were "born" Americans, and 14,915 were "naturalised" Americans, the balance being made up of 16,315 Scandinavians, 13,897 British, 5,640 Germans, 2,197 Italians, 576 French, and 19,957 other nationalities.

Short as the term of human life is when compared with time to come, it is not so in relation to time past. A hundred and forty of our own generations carry us back to the Deluge, and nine more of antediluvian measures to the Creation—which to us is the beginning of time; "for time itself is but a novelty, a late and upstart thing in respect of the Ancient of days." They who remember their grandfather, and see their grandchildren, have seen persons belonging to five out of that number; and he who attains the age of threescore has seen two generations pass away. "The created world," says Sir Thomas Brown "is but a small parenthesis in eternity, and a short interposition for a time between such a state of duration as was before it and may be after it."—"The Fireside Magazine."

Prior to 1840 the use of envelopes for post letters was almost unknown, or considered a piece of unnecessary extravagance, because, says "The Picture Postcard and Collectors' Magazine," the rates of postage were not by simple weights as now, but for one sheet of letter-paper, usually of a quarto size. Any enclosure in the letter, however small, caused the charge to be doubled. For instance, a large sheet so folded that the officials could examine the interior with a paper-knife would cost 11d. from London to Manchester, but if a separate slip of paper was put in, even two inches square only, the charge was 1s. 10d., or a bill of exchange with a "roting" slip attached would make a treble letter, costing 2s. 9d. A similar letter from Manchester to Liverpool (one-sixth the distance) cost 7d, the minimum rate of 4d. being for under fifteen miles, increasing by a graduated scale to 1s. for three hundred miles.

The dress of Mr. Balfour is—like everything belonging to the new Premier—being discussed. It has been stated that he is as careless as Lord Salisbury in sartorial matters, but according to the "Tailor and Cutter" this is not so. He dresses well, but apparently prefers an easyfitting style of coat to the creaseless tin-soldier coats of many of his fellow-members. He has been known to play the part of a quick-change artist by cycling down to the House in a golfing outfit, then in a few minutes appear in his ordinary frock-coat suit.

An amusing story is told in the course of an article in "Temple Bar" on the life of the late Poet Laureate at Farringford, in the Isle of Wight, where he resided from 1853. The poet's early reception in the neighbourhood was more than cold. He was regarded very much askance by the native gentry (says the writer). A mere man who wrote verses, thus to settle himself down comfortably in their midst; it was preposterous! They let him severely alone until the Queen next came over to Osborne. Then a rumour got about of a Royal command to dinner there; and it became apparent that the islanders had been disdaining unawares one whom his Sovereign delighted to honour. Everybody promptly called at Farringford. Nobody got further than the door; and—so 'tis said—the visiting cards thus left were tied up in a bundle by the irate bard, and thrown out to bloom unseen among the garden shrubs.

In Scotland the practice that a newly-appointed Judge shall undergo an examination before actually taking his seat on the Bench still prevails. There, a new Judge is at first a "Lord Probationer." He sits, without robes, with one of the Lords Ordinary, and hears a case tried by the latter in the "Outer House" He then reports to the Judges in the "Inner House" as to this case; and it is not till after they have approved of this report that the Lord Probationer becomes a Lord Ordinary. In England (says the "Law Magazine") the omission of this examination, together with the appointment of a barrister about to be created Judge, to the office of Serjeant being reduced to a mere formality, in order to supply a colourable compliance with the statute requiring that none but Serjeants shall be made Judges, has perhaps led to the occupation of the Bench by some to whose learning their brethren might not have been altogether prepared to previously testify.

As the official journal of the Court of France has now a second time thought proper to distinguish the "Times" with marks of its disapprobation, and to make its censure upon us the vehicle of much invective against the Laws and Government of this country, we hope to be indulged in our turn, in making a general observation upon the conduct and effect of that paper. We shall not overstep the limits of respect marked out by the courtesy of Europe for whatever reigns, nor forget our own humility, notwithstanding the snare laid for our modesty by those who feel 'no disquietude for the opinion of posterity," and so much for ours. It is not, however, our own interests or concern which we propose to defend or advance by the present discussion. The freedom of thought which we enjoy in this happy land depends, under God, upon no foreign will; our liberties are protected by the laws of England, and both by its arms.—From "The Times" of 1802.

It is recorded that the ancient Irish shanachies or story-tellers were in the habit, from time to time, of meeting together and repeating their well-worn tales in common assembly. There was reason for the bardic assemblies, for it was through them that the tales and genealogies were preserved pure and uncorrupted, at a time when writing was either unknown or but little practised. Without some such arrangement some amount of gradual change must surely have occurred, however great the care exercised; with it one gathers that the records were handed down with extraordinary accuracy. There is a tale—we believe perfectly accurate in all its details—that a certain narrative, unknown to be otherwise preserved, was taken down from the lips of one of last of the shanachies by a person interested in such matters and subsequently published. Years after, an ancient manuscript, centuries older than the date of the occurrences just mentioned, was discovered which contained the identical tale, identical, not merely in outline and incidents, but in sentences and language the two almost word for word coincided.—"The Monthly Register."

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

In an article discussing the reluctance of the Japanese to conduct extensive army manœuvres before foreign observers, a German writer gives it as his opinion that Japan wishes to avoid exposing to the world her weakness in several branches of the service, and notably in cavalry and artillery. In these two arms the Japanese Army is, he asserts, by no means well-found. The cavalry, including two independent brigades, can only muster forty-seven squadrons; and the artillery, owing to the poor quality of the teams of native horses, possesses but little mobility. The backbone of the Japanese Army, the German writer concludes, is its infantry.

We have already expressed our opinion, says the "Broad Arrow," that the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the war will turn out to be a farce, or something very like one. Far be it from us to hint that this is the wish or intention of the Government; but, judging from the delay which has been allowed to take place in forming the Commission, and from the names so far published of the members, there is little hope of the extraordinary results which some months ago the demand for a searching inquiry led one to expect. We are rather inclined to agree with what fell from Lord Charles Beresford in the House the other evening, that we might just as well have a Commission to inquire into the conduct of the Wars of the Roses. But the strongest indication that the proposed Commission is not intended to be taken too seriously, is to be found in the constitution of it. Bearing in mind that even the limited scope of inquiry is to be one "into the military preparations for the war in South Africa, and into the supply of men, munitions, equipment, and transport, and into the military operations up to the occupation of Pretoria," a more incongruous Commission could not well have been devised.

The "France Militaire, referring to the somewhat dangerous situation on the borders of Morocco, makes no disguise of the sentiments it entertains. It is alleged that a band of brigands infests the oasis of Figuig, and that the Shereefian forces are unable to hold them in check. The Convention of 1882 is construed to give the French the right to pursue the rebels into the territory of Morocco, but this right ceases at the "ksour," which thus becomes a refuge for the bandits. The situation is described as intolerable, and M. Saint Germain, Senator of Oran, has made proposals that the French should establish a resident at Figuig, with a sufficiency of troops to enforce order. Our contemporary doubts whether the Government will have the courage to follow his advice. It advocates the policy of a word and a blow, but the blow first and the word after. In this way it is suggested that complications might be avoided. Objectors would be confronted with a fait accompli, and explanations could then be made. "The France Militaire" does not suppose that the susceptibilities of other Powers would induce them to object. .. Saint Germain's proposals would be an extension of the rights conferred by the Convention of 1882. Figuig would remain under the Sultan, but would be occupied by the French, just as Tien-tsin, belonging to the Chinese, has been occupied by the Powers. We may observe, however, that the Powers have always intended to evacuate Tien-tsin, and that a French occupation of Figuig would not be made with that purpose.

Particulars have been received of a passage of the Danube recently made as a manœuvre by an Austrian force, under the direction of Feldzeugmeister Budolf, to the north of Buda Pesth. In the "A" force were embodied three battalions of infantry, from Bosnia-Herzegovina, a battalion of chasseurs, a squardron of hussars, and a battery of arillery. The "B" force consisted of six battalions, a squadron and a battery. The "A" force was on the right bank of the river supposed to belong to a force being organised near Gran, with the object of opposing the passage of the Danube by the enemy known to be approaching on the left bank of the river. The "B" troops supposed to belong to a force quartered in the neighbourhood of Buda Pesth, and marching on Gran, had for their object to cross the river in the monitors Koros and Szamos, and to establish themselves on the right bank to cover the building of a bridge. The exercise was concluded by the successful passage of the river by the "B" party, and the retreat of "A" upon Gran.

The American Press announces that United States Army Ordnance officers have discovered a new fuse, which will not be detonated until the point of the shell has passed far into an armour plate. The "Army and Navy" Journal says that the particular fuse is well known to Artillery officers of the Army, and was tested at Sandy Hook last November in competition with the Gathmann gun. If the Army has discovered a new high explosive which will revolutionise modern warfare, and have a far-reaching effect up the design of future ships of the line, nothing is known of the matter at the War Department. Without doubt the new fuse is a great invention, and an improvement upon anything of the kind known to ordnance experts, but it is not certain that it will operate to place the balance of power with the projectile in the long-standing dispute of the projectile "versus" armour plate. It is certainly true that the United States army is experimenting with a great many high explosives. According to our information, however, satisfaction in the way of a high explosive has not yet been completely obtained.

During the recent distribution of prizes to the cadets of the Britannia Captain O'Callaghan, of that ship, stated that he hoped the cadets would be provided with a large modern cruiser for their next term, in order to give them better seagoing training. The second class cruiser Isis is to be commissioned at Chatham on the 18th September by Captain Godfrey H. B. Mundy, as a seagoing tender to the Britannia. The crew of the Isis will be selected from the naval establishments at Devonport. She is a vessel of 5,600 tons displacement, and can steam at 18 1-2 knots at natural draught and 19 1-2 knots with forced draught. Her armament consists of five 6-inch guns, six 4·7 guns, nine 12-ponders, one 12-pounder boat and field gun, seven 3-pounders, and five ·45 Maxims. She should, therefore, be a very suitable ship to assist in the training of young executive officers. The full complement of a vessel of the Isis class is 450 officers and men. The Isis was built at Glasgow in 1896, and has served a commission on the Mediterranean and China stations.

The new first-class cruiser Drake is at present at Portsmouth Dockyard, and will shortly undergo progressive speed trials for the purpose of determining the efficiency of various kinds of propellers. This is a matter of considerable importance, and has engaged the attention of the Admiralty for some time. Not long ago the third-class cruisers of the Pelorus type were subjected to a series of trials, and the Prometheus, one of the class, has only lately concluded a long list of experiments. The Drake will probably be ready for her gunnery and torpedo trials in a few weeks, and it is expected that she will also at the same time be required to carry out her propeller trials.

Two resignations have recently occurred in the engineering branch of the Royal Navy. Both of the gentlemen who have resigned are of marked ability. One of them, Chief Engineer Bryant, not long ago was selected for special promotion on account of his professional attainments. He has just left the service of the country to accept a lucrative appointment with a well-known engineering firm, which has its headquarters in London. The other gentleman, Mr. A. Spyer, who for many years has held the post of engineer inspector in the department of the Controller of the Navy, has found it worth his while, after all his service to sever his connection with the Admiralty in order to take an important appointment with a large firm of engineers and boiler-makers. Both of the firms in question supply a great amount of machinery to the Royal Navy, so in a measure the services of the two gentlemen, who have resigned, are still available to the country but the conditions of service in the engineer branch, especially in the higher grades, must be very bad if some of the best officers can be tempted to throw up Government appointments for the sake of employment with private firms.

The Admiralty appears to have lost no time in giving effect to their decision to change the colour of our warships, for they have already commenced to paint some of our new cruisers a dull slate colour grey. I noticed this the other day, writes a Correspondent, when on a visit to some of the dockyards and as the weather happened to be dull and cloudy I could not help noticing how well the colour of their hulls and funnels harmonised with the background of clouds. I should imagine it would be rather difficult to distinguish vessels which are painted the colour which has been adopted, at any long distance with the naked eye, under the ordinary conditions of weather at sea, although many naval officers will regard with much regret the disappearance of the smart black hull, with its ribbon of white and the bright copper-colour along the waterline, or the white-painted upper works and the straw-coloured funnels and masts, which certainly had the effect of making a British war vessel look smart and clean. There can be no question of sacrificing utility to beauty. We have adopted khaki for the Army. The Navy will henceforth be grey.

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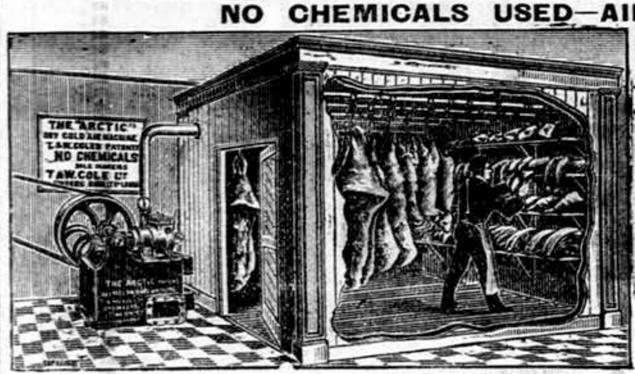

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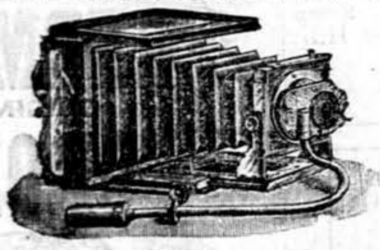

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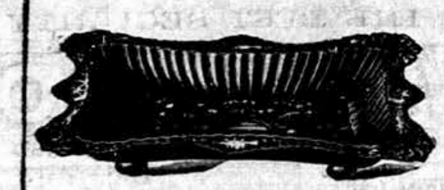

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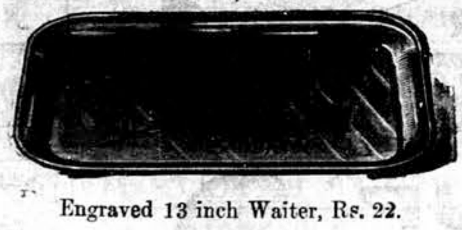

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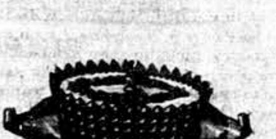

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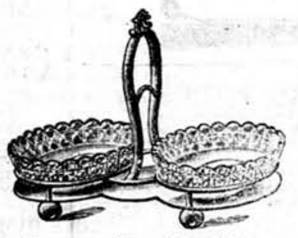

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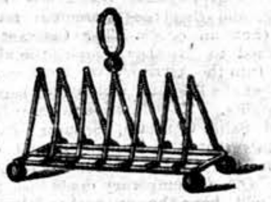

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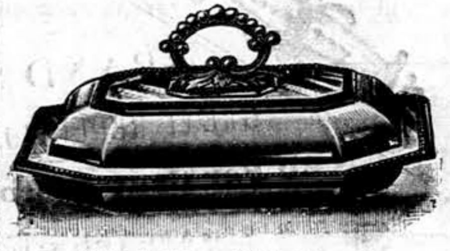

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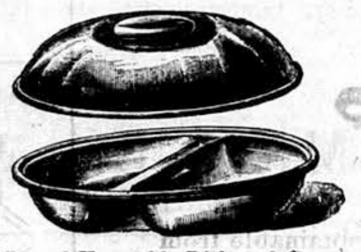

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